"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler today; Sunday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,413. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUMANIAN DRIVE FORCES FOE BACK IN TRANSYLVANIA

Austrians Compelled to Withdraw from Positions Fifty Miles North of Kronstadt.

BULGARS TAKE SEA PORTS

Turks, as Well as Germans, Aiding Them in Invasion of Southeast Province.

RUMANIANS DECRY VICTORY

Deny 20,000 Men Were Taken at Tutrakan and Say All Dobrudja Successes Are Exaggerated.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The rapidity with which the Rumanians are advancing in their invasion of Transylvania is indicated by an announcement from Austrian Army Headquarters at Vienna today that Austrian positions six miles west of Csik Szereda have been abandoned under pressure. These positions at Hargitta are fifty miles north of Kronstadt and about twenty-five miles west of the Rumanian border. The announcement says:

West of Csik Szereda our troops have been withdrawn before superior enemy attacks against Hargitta.

An undated official Bulgarian report received here today says that the Bulgarian and German forces which are invading Eastern Rumania have captured the fortress of Dobric (Bazardjik) and the seaports of Baltjik, Kavarna, and Kali Akra. The announcement follows:

Our troops, advancing on Silistria, reached the line Chatalja-Alatar-Alfak-Asoalmes, as well as the two bridgeheads of Tutrakan.

After successful fighting our troops occupied Dobric, (Bazardjik,) Baltjik, Kavarna, and Kali Akra.

Our artillery successfully enfiladed the trenches of the enemy, who is occupying Orsova.

An earlier statement issued at Sofia on Sept. 4, and received here today, says concerning the Dobrudja front:

Our column operating in the direction of Silistria defeated the enemy north of the village of Chaskeny, capturing eleven wagons of ammunition which the enemy had abandoned after his defeat and retreat toward Silistria.

Our troops, which on Sept. 2 captured Kurtbunar after six hours of fighting, yesterday (Sunday) defeated the enemy, who was dispersed into the plains. The Rumanians left on the battlefield more than 600 bodies and a great quantity of equipment and arms. We took 1 staff officer and 9 other officers and 700 unwounded men prisoners.

Our troops, advancing on Dobric, defeated the enemy and threw him back toward the northeast.

Our troops, marching on Baltjik, occupied a village three miles west of the town.

Turks Aiding Bulgars.

According to an official bulletin issued in Berlin today, Turks as well as Germans are aiding in the invasion of Southeast Rumania. It says:

North of Dobric (Rumania) Bulgarian and Turkish troops again repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian forces.

An official communication issued by the Rumanian War Office yesterday admits the loss of Tutrakan. It says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts there were small engagements with advance detachments of the enemy, who were repulsed.

On the southern front after desperate struggles the enemy occupied Tutrakan.

Rumanian authorities in London say the result of the fighting in the province of Dobrudja is being greatly exaggerated, and that what has happened was more or less what was expected. They say there were not as many Rumanian troops in the district as the Germans claim to have captured (20,000) at the Danube town of Tutrakan, which they assert was not a strongly fortified place, but was simply defended with earthworks.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says the German newspapers greet the news of the capture of Tutrakan with jubilation. The Cologne Gazette recalls that Field Marshal von Moltke considered this the best point for crossing the Danube, but the newspaper does not predict a Bulgarian march against Bucharest. The Koelnische Volkszeitung says:

"This crossing of the Danube is barred to the Rumanians and Russians, and the capture of the fortress itself is a weighty victory, even if one leaves out of consideration possible further successes."

Teutonic Plans for the Danube.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Budapest conference for consideration of traffic on the Danube, which is being attended by representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, has adopted a motion that the principle of free navigation of the Danube shall be maintained and extended. The channel is to be improved and tolls will be levied to cover the cost. The conference recommended the drafting of a treaty, modeled on the Rhine Treaty of 1880, in which the points will be embodied.

BRITISH RAID BULGAR POSTS.

Artillery Duels Also Reported with Destruction of Bulgar Aeroplane.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The following account of yesterday's operations on the front in Greek Macedonia was issued officially here today:

Activity of the artillery continued on our Doiran front, and our patrols carried out successful raids. On our Struma front the enemy shelled the bridge at Kopriva during the night. Our patrols crossed the river and raided Jenikoi. East of Gudelil a strong enemy patrol was encountered and driven back.

The official communication issued today by the War Office follows:

There was a violent artillery duel on the Struma front and in the regions of the Beles Mountains and Lake

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Danish Coalition Plan Fails; Isles' Sale Now to Be Pushed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—Negotiatalons for the formation of a coalition Cabinet to settle the question of selling the West Indies reached a final failure tonight. I learned on good authority that the Government will now press toward a settlement of the sale question as speedily as possible. The line of action now considered is on the basis of proposals made by opposition during the negotiations, and a plan will probably be presented to the Folkething on Tuesday.

The opposition broke off the negotiations upon the question of postponing the election to some future time, although the sale is already settled. The plan for a coalition Cabinet was not strongly insisted upon by any of the opposition parties, since they knew a new Cabinet was unnecessary and the duty of any coalition Cabinet must be to continue the neutral foreign policy of the present Government. Thus the collapse of the opposition opens the way for the Government's propositions to get the sale question settled.

COL. N. B. THURSTON DIES ON THE BORDER

Commander of Seventy-fourth New York Regiment Succumbs to Dysentery.

JOINED THE GUARD IN 1877

Popular Officer Once Was a Deputy Police Commissioner — In Sixty-fourth Year.

News of the death yesterday on the Mexican border of Colonel N. B. Thurston of the Seventy-fourth New York Regiment, once Deputy Police Commissioner of this city, reached here last night in a telegram to Major George H. Robinson of the Seventh Regiment. The telegram said only:

John Kenlon, Fire Department Headquarters, New York:
Thurston died tonight of dysentery. Every one broken-hearted. ROBINSON.

Colonel Thurston, who was in his sixty-fourth year, had been identified with the National Guard of this State since 1877, when he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment. Until he assumed command of the Thirteenth Regiment of Coast Artillery, in June, 1914, he was best known for his work as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, which gave him command of the rifle and pistol shooting of the guardsmen at the Creedmoor Range on Long Island. He was a popular officer in the guard and in February, 1907, received a gold cigarette case from the officers of the First Battery. The week before he received a bronze statue of Victory from the New York State Rifle Team, which combined with the Dryden Trophy Team to pay him the tribute.

Mayor Low appointed Colonel Thurston First Deputy Police Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1902. On Oct. 3 of the same year the Colonel resigned. It was said that he was forced out by Mayor Low, and various reasons were given, none of which was confirmed. Colonel Thurston himself said that the Mayor thought he was the cause of dissatisfaction expressed over the work of the Police Department.

"I guess I'm the goat," he said. "The Mayor probably thinks everything will be all right when I am out of the department."

Colonel Thurston was known as the President of the "fire fans" of the city and was made an honorary Chief of Battalion by Commissioner Adamson, on June 28, 1915. In making the appointment, the Commissioner issued an order which read:

"This appointment is conferred on Lieut. Col. Thurston in recognition of his valuable services to this department, covering many years in drilling the members of the department for appearances on public parade, and especially in recognition of his services in connection with the recent fiftieth anniversary celebration."

Colonel Thurston was said never to have missed a two-alarm fire when in the city, and he usually would arrive in his automobile with or shortly after the apparatus.

During the Spanish-American war, Colonel Thurston was stationed at Fort Slocum. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The Colonel lived at the Hotel Walton, 104 West Seventieth Street, and is survived by his wife.

RUSSIAN EXPLORERS GIVEN UP AS LOST

Polar Expeditions Headed by Russanoff and Brusiloff Have Not Been Heard from for Two Years.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 8.—Two small Russian expeditions which have been missing in polar regions have been given up as apparently lost by the Russian Government. It was announced here today that Canada has been asked by Russia to make public the fact that these two exploration parties, sent out by the Archangel Society in 1912 for the study of conditions in the Russian Far North, have been missing for two years. The expeditions were headed by K. A. Russanoff and Lieutenant Brusiloff.

The Russanoff party left Spitsbergen in the motor boat Hercules for Nova Zembla in August, 1912. The Brusiloff expedition, which started north a month later, was not considered adequately equipped.

Hearing nothing from the explorers, the Russian Government, in March, 1914, dispatched the Norwegian ship Eclipse to the rescue. Eighteen months later the Eclipse returned to Christiania, after being ice-bound in the arctic for many months, and having learned nothing of the fate of the missing men.

WILSON PLEDGES HIS AID TO WOMEN IN FIGHT FOR VOTE

President Tells Suffrage Convention It Will Come "In a Little While."

CHEERED BY DELEGATES

Says They Will Not Quarrel About the Method and Is Thanked by Mrs. Catt.

$800,000 RAISED BY WOMEN

Association Adopts a Suffrage Flag and Goes on Record as Being Absolutely Nonpartisan.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—President Wilson made tonight to the crowds of delegates and members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association an address which brought them to their feet, shouting and cheering him to the echo. He dispelled their last fears in regard to his standing on the suffrage question.

Triumph for the suffrage cause "in a little while" was predicted by the President, and he added:

"I have come here to fight with you."

Immediately the 4,000 women in the New Nixon Theatre stood and cheered. A few minutes later Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the association, with Mr. Wilson still present, declared:

"We have waited long enough to get the vote. We want it now. I want it to come during your administration."

Again the great audience of women stood and cheered, waving handkerchiefs.

The President's pledge of support to the suffrage question caused Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the organization, to say in a speech soon after he closed:

"You touched our hearts and won our fealty when you said you had come here to fight with us."

The President did not speak on the method by which he would bring about woman suffrage, but said: "We shall not quarrel in the long run as to the method of it."

The President's speech in full follows:

The President's Speech.

Madam President, ladies of the association: I have found it a real privilege to be here tonight and to listen to the addresses which you have heard. Though you may not all of you believe it, I would a great deal rather hear somebody else speak than speak myself, but I would feel that I was omitting a duty if I did not address you tonight and say some of the things that have been in my thoughts as I realized the approach of this evening and the duty that would fall upon me.

The astonishing thing about the movement which you represent is not that it has grown so slowly, but that it has grown so rapidly. No doubt for those who have been a long time in the struggle, like your honored President, it seems a long and arduous path that has been trodden, but when you think of the cumulating force of this movement in recent decades, you must agree with me that it is one of the most astonishing tides in modern history.

Two generations ago—no doubt Madam President will agree with me in saying it—it was a handful of women who were fighting this cause. Now it is a great multitude of women who are fighting it. And there are some interesting historical connections which I would like to attempt to point out to you.

How Government Has Changed.

One of the most striking facts about the history of the United States is that at the outset it was a lawyers' history. Almost all of the questions to which America addressed itself, say a hundred years ago, were legal questions; were questions of method, questions of what you were going to do with your Government, but questions of how you were going to constitute your Government; how you were going to balance the powers of the State and the Federal Government; how you were going to balance the claims of property against the processes of liberty; how you were going to make your Governments up so as to balance the parts against each other, so that the Legislature would check the Executive and the Executive the Legislature, and the courts both of them together.

The whole conception of government when the United States became a nation was a mechanical conception of government, and the mechanical conception of government which underlay it was the Newtonian theory of the universe. If you pick up The Federalist some parts of it read like a treatise on astronomy instead of a treatise on government. They speak of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and locate the President somewhere in a rotating system. And the whole thing is a calculation of power and adjustment of parts.

There was a time when nobody but a lawyer could know enough to run the Government of the United States, and a distinguished English publicist remarked, speaking of the complexity of the American Government, that it was no proof of the excellence of the American Constitution that it had been successfully operated, because the Americans could run any constitution. But there have been a great many technical difficulties in running it.

Woman Movement in Civil War.

And then something happened. A great question arose in this country which, though complicated with legal elements, was at bottom a human question, and nothing but a question of humanity. That was the slavery question, and is it not significant that it was then, and then for the first time, that women became prominent in politics in America? Not many women. Those prominent in that day are so few that you can almost name them over in a brief catalogue; but, nevertheless, they then began to play a part in politics not only, but in public speech, which was a very novel part for women to play in America, and after the civil war had settled some of what seemed to be the most difficult legal questions of our system the life of the nation began not only to unfold but to accumulate.

Life in the United States was a comparatively simple matter at the time

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Cecil Fears Friction with Britain if America Should Refuse Ship Clearance in Retaliation

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in discussing today the possible effect of recent American retaliatory legislation, said: "It is not likely that Great Britain will change her blacklist policy at the request of the United States." To The Associated Press Lord Robert said that a reply to the blacklist protest made by the United States might be expected soon. Lord Robert, however, declined to enter into the details of the contents of the reply beyond the statement that the principle embodied in British legislation forbidding trading with an enemy country is not likely to be surrendered in any measure.

The Minister of War Trade professed to be puzzled by the provisions of the Revenue bill passed by Congress at Washington dealing with the prohibition of imports, as such orders, he said, were adopted strictly in an effort to conserve tonnage and were applied accordingly.

In a general defense of British commercial acts Lord Robert said:

"The ideas expressed by some of your newspapers that Great Britain is adopting a deliberate policy with which to injure American trade is the purest moonshine, since outside of our own dominions our trade with the United States is the most important. Of course, natural trade rivalry exists, but no responsible statesman in this country would dream of proposing an insane measure designed to injure American commerce.

"Any impression that the blacklist is merely an entering wedge for a trade warfare after the war may be dismissed at once. I assure you the blacklist is purely a war measure, and I cannot insist too strongly that the Government is taking every precaution to guarantee its enforcement so as to cause as little hardship as possible to innocent traders.

"We believe our trade measures are proving efficacious, although it is difficult to give any figures indicating the extent of the harm done to our enemies, but I might point out that the mark is still declining in value."

It was then pointed out to Lord Robert that the belief prevailed that the shipment of consignments of firms trading with blacklisted firms might be refused from American to other neutral ports through the fear of not getting coal. Lord Robert replied:

"The fear is ungrounded, as we have no desire to interfere, nor does the law contemplate any interference with legitimate trade. We are taking precautions to prevent an unjustified extension of the blacklist."

Questioned in regard to the fate of a ship accepting a consignment from a blacklisted firm to any South American port, the Minister of War Trade said:

"I fear we have to insist that our nationals refuse to supply coal for such a purpose and I am afraid that a refusal of the United States to permit the clearance of a vessel refusing such a consignment would cause friction between the two countries."

Lord Robert expressed the opinion that not only the purpose of the blacklist, but also the real design of the Paris Economic Conference, was misunderstood in the United States, saying in this connection:

"The real purpose of the Paris conference was to arrive at some plan by which to prevent any resumption or extension of the politico-commercial system prevailing before the war in the first place, and, in the second, to devise means for accomplishing both for ourselves and our allies the enormous task of reconstruction. We fully realize that such a plan must involve readjustments of existing treaties, which, with their favored nations clauses, now stand in the way. However, it must be remembered that with the exception of this country, which has no tariff wall, all countries have constantly evaded and violated the favored nations clause."

In conclusion, Lord Robert said that the adoption of the plan outlined at the Paris conference might result in a worldwide scientific tariff.

Amend the Blacklist.

The Official Gazette today announces the removal from the blacklist of American firms the names of two companies and one individual.

Those removed are the Electro Bleaching Gas Company of New York and Niagara Falls, Richard Neuhaus of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, and Gravenhorst & Co. of 96 Wall Street, New York.

George A. N. Gravenhorst, a member of the firm, said last night that his company had been placed on the blacklist by mistake.

"It was all a case of misrepresentation," he said, "and was the result of some one lying about us."

Scout's Retaliation Move.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Berlin newspapers today print without comment a Washington dispatch telling of the adoption of the Revenue bill amendments regarding discrimination against American trade.

Only the Vossische Zeitung discusses the dispatch briefly. It is inclined to regard the measure as an "electioneering manoeuvre without practical reasons," and warns the German public against expecting Washington to take any decisive action against Great Britain.

DUST AND DOWNPOUR BESMEAR THE CITY

Lightning Kills Two Boys at Play, Splinters Flagpoles, and Damages Churches.

WAGONS UPSET IN STREETS

Wind Dashes Load of Plate Glass to Pavement and Smashes Big Windows.

A great cloud of dust appeared on the horizon over New Jersey in the middle of the afternoon yesterday, and before the thousands in the streets of Manhattan were aware of its approach a sandstorm had swept right across the Hudson and enveloped everything—even the tallest buildings. Having gathered still more dust from the west shore front of Manhattan, the storm seemed to have reached its height when it hit Broadway. Pedestrians were blinded by dust and slapped with paper and refuse. Every one rushed for shelter, and in a few minutes the streets were deserted.

Then there was a lull, and the refugees from the sandstorm ventured out again, only to find themselves almost bowled over by a wind that reached sixty miles an hour and drove before it a blinding sheet of rain and hail.

In Times Square a horse-drawn delivery wagon of the Werner Glass Company, 137 Washington Street, was standing on the west side of the Times Building. A thunder clap frightened the animal, and it dashed off with the wagon load of plate glass north in Seventh Avenue. At Forty-third Street the vehicle was caught by a gust and dashed against the curb, where it overturned. The load of glass was smashed.

Lightning Kills Two Boys.

The wind played a similar trick with a wagon of the Heaslip Express Company, which was toppled over at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The driver was held under the wagon, but was taken out by the police.

An electrical display marked the storm. Lightning struck in many parts of the city, and one shaft struck near the recreation pier at the foot of West 129th Street, where Edward Wayburn of 760 East 180th Street, the Bronx, was severely shocked. From all over the city came reports of flag poles shattered and cornices ripped off by lightning or wind. Two boys playing in a tent in Long Island City were killed by lightning, and two of their companions were severely shocked.

In Brooklyn the brick and slate steeple of the German Reformed Church, 251 Twelfth Street, was torn by lightning and pieces fell into the yard around the church. The roof of St. George's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church at 207 York Street, Brooklyn, was hit and slate and a large piece of stone coping dropped into the street.

Refuse containers and parcel mail boxes were bowled over by the wind like tenpins. Most of the disposal cans were emptied of papers and other waste by the suction of the wind, and the streets and sidewalks for many blocks were littered.

A large plate glass window in a United Cigar store in the Longacre Building, northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, was shattered, and the contents of the window were scattered on the sidewalk and ruined. The damage was estimated at $300.

The windows of the four floors occupied by the Republican national headquarters, at 511 Fifth Avenue, were

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FLORIDA—CUBA—ATLANTA & S. W. Quick Schedules. Solid steel trains. Inquire Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,181 B'way.—Advt.

AUTO MURDER TALE IS PROVED IN PART

Police Find Woman Witness Was in the Park Where Dilworth Was Shot.

MAN WON'T CONFIRM STORY

Chauffeur Continues to Deny He Was With Woman Who Says She Saw the Killing.

Although no one has been arrested for the murder of Dwight P. Dilworth, the lawyer who was shot in Van Cortlandt Park last Sunday night, the police yesterday began a thorough investigation of the story told to them late on Thursday night by a woman whose narrative led to a new theory of the crime. This woman said that she was in Van Cortlandt Park and saw Dilworth shot; she denied the story told by Miss Mary McNiff, who was with him in his automobile when the shooting occurred, to the effect that he had been murdered by two men who had tried to rob him.

The police have looked into the story told by this witness and have found from independent sources that she really was in that part of Van Cortlandt Park at the time Dilworth was killed. The authorities are extremely reticent as to any further discoveries which they may have made; they are not willing as yet to indicate whether they have confirmed the story told by the woman, that she too was in an automobile with a man and was driving through the park.

The woman witness, it is said, is the wife of a chauffeur, but is separated from her husband. The man with whom she says she was driving on Sunday night is also married and has a wife and child. He admits knowing the witness, but denies that he was with her on Sunday night, and his own movements on that night have not yet been exactly determined by the police. So far the only evidence to support the new theory of the murder is the statement of the woman.

Detective Captain Andrew Wines went yesterday to the office of Coroner William J. Flynn and again examined the clothing worn by Dilworth when he was shot. It is understood that he particularly looked at the bullet holes to see if there were any marks that might indicate the distance from which the shots were fired. Neither Captain Wines nor Assistant District Attorney William Quigley would talk about the case, and refused to clear up the question of the identity of the woman whose arrest, it was rumored the night before, would soon follow. But Captain Wines said that he had fifteen men at work running down every detail of each version of the shooting.

Coroner Flynn and District Attorney Martin were busy yesterday on another case and were uncommunicative when asked about the Dilworth affair. Earlier in the day there had been attempts to minimise the new development of the case and even to evade an admission that the investigation was held at the Kingsbridge police station on Thursday night, when the woman who tells the new story, the woman friend to whom she told it, and who in turn notified the authorities, the man who she says was with her, and Miss McNiff were all questioned by the police, the District Attorney, and the Coroner. But later in the day it was admitted that such a conference had been held, and that the detectives were busy looking into the stories told by the persons examined.

Dilworth appears to have been concerned in various outside activities besides the practice of law. His name appears as President of the Superior Ex-

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INTERBORO STRIKE OVER, SAYS SHONTS; SURFACE LINES OFFER JOBS TO STRIKERS; MAYOR SEEKS CAUSE OF BROKEN PLEDGES

Subway and Elevated Strike Past, Hedley Says, As He Starts on a "Clean-Up" of the Green Line

"The subway and elevated strikes are things of the past. I'm going to start work now to clear up the strike so far as it affects the operation of cars on the New York Railways Company lines."

This was General Manager Frank Hedley's statement at 10 o'clock last night. As he made it he closed the strike headquarters of the company in the Hotel Belmont and announced:

"From this on my headquarters will be at the Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue barns. We are going to clean up, and we are not going to lose any time about it, either."

President Theodore P. Shonts said he also would make his field headquarters in the car barns.

GREEN CAR LINES STILL CRIPPLED

Strikebreakers to be Used Today if Men Reject the Company's Peace Offer.

HOLD JOBS UNTIL 1 P. M.

Service Is Again Only 20 Per Cent. of Normal—Strikers Are More Bitter.

The strike on the New York Railways Company surface lines was far from broken yesterday. According to figures kept by the police, the company operated at the crest of its service 258 cars—only 12 more than its maximum on Thursday, the first day of the strike. This was a gain of less than 1 per cent. over the day before, service not mounting quite to 20 per cent. of normal.

Such service as was rendered was furnished without the use of strikebreakers. The company announced last night that it would extend amnesty to all strikers up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, after which hour it reserved the right to use strikebreakers. Men who want their jobs back before then may have them.

Leaders of the men asserted that even more significant than the failure of the traction officials to get more than a dozen extra cars in motion was the fact that most of those were in operation early in the morning; in other words, that the gain throughout the day was practically nothing.

"Master and servant" contracts, pledging the men as individuals were still circulated among the employes who had walked out. The officers of the Interborough said they have nearly 2,000 signatures to the new agreements, but offered no explanation of why there weren't anything like that many operatives manning rolling stock, beyond an intimation that many of them had been intimidated and were afraid to come back. The strikers said the men hadn't come back because they hadn't signed the contracts.

Real Test Comes Today.

The men realized that the real test of their strength and their fighting ability will come this afternoon if the company carries out its threat to put strikebreakers on the cars. They were aware that they were at great disadvantage since the whole strike-breaking plan matured for the Interborough could be turned against them, the thousands of strikebreakers mobilized by the Interborough having proved unneeded in large numbers on subway and elevated lines.

How they proposed to meet this new attack the union leaders would not intimate even, but they made plain by their demeaner that they will counsel the men to the very last not to yield, even though they see new men by the hundreds put into their places. It was argued yesterday that the strikebreakers are a professional floating class who will not keep steady jobs. Union organizers added that many of the men who have remained loyal to their employers thus far would abandon their posts the moment they found themselves working with strikebreakers.

Night Service Promised.

The New York Railways Company again discontinued service at dusk last evening, shunting all cars into the barns as rapidly as possible after the rush hour crowds had been handled. It announced that tonight and on ensuing nights regular twenty-four hour service will be maintained.

The tone of the conflict grew more bitter yesterday, each side exhibiting determination to win and disinclination to grant any concessions to its opponents. This was evidenced on the part of the company by its announcement of a definite time to end its refraining from using strike breakers and on the part of the men by more violence than marked the first day or the conflict.

For the first time the police were confronted by a near-riot when a wagon load of them arrived at Eight Avenue and Twenty-third Street to find a crowd of strikers, or sympathizers, trying to drag the crew from a crosstown car. The bluecoats used their clubs, realizing that more gentle tactics used a few minutes earlier in dispersing the same crowd at a block west hadn't been persuasive enough.

Notice of Amnesty.

This was the amnesty offer made by the company:

On Sept. 5 this company issued a notice which in part stated that the employees of the company who either encouraged or participated in the strike would lose their seniority in service.

In view of the long and faithful service rendered by a great number of this company's employes, together with the fact that we are convinced their were driven by fear, and knowing in many cases that they were driven by intimidation, threatening their personal safety and that of their

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STRIKE NOT BROKEN, UNION LEADERS SAY

Carmen's Organization Gaining 400 New Members a Day, They Assert.

PREPARED FOR A LONG FIGHT

Predict Subway and Elevated Will Be Crippled by Walkout of More Motormen.

Notwithstanding that subway and elevated service was nearly normal yesterday and that 20 per cent. of the surface cars of the New York Railways Company were in operation, union leaders who brought on New York's traction strike would not admit that they were discouraged.

William B. Fitzgerald ridiculed President Shonts's statement that the strike was broken. "The union is far better prepared now to fight than it was at the start," he said, and he predicted a final victory for the union.

The union leaders insisted that although the Interborough said it had lost none of its motormen on the subway and elevated, the Amalgamated enrolled 350 new men yesterday, most of them motormen and switchmen, two positions which are most difficult to fill with inexperienced men. They pointed out the enormous expense to which the company is put in the operation of its lines by strikebreakers. They said that not only were the strikebreaking guards paid double wages, but three men were put on every car where one guard had served before.

"How long are Shonts and Hedley going to keep up this drain on their resources?" they asked. Finally they dwelt on the loyalty to the union of the men who are now out, and asserted that the Amalgamated was gaining in membership at the rate of 300 and 400 a day from all classes of workmen.

"The situation looks most encouraging tonight," said P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated, at strike headquarters at the Hotel Continental. "In spite of the company's assertions, we expect to have at least 65 per cent. of the motormen off the subway and elevated trains tomorrow morning, and New York will then realise that we are not defeated."

"The outlook here is 100 per cent. better than that in Boston on the second day of the Amalgamated fight there in 1912," said Matthew Higgins, former President of the Boston carmen's organization. "That was a long and bitter fight which took six weeks to bring to a successful conclusion, and during the first few days the company's service not only continued, but actually improved. We expected the present conditions at the start, but we have just begun. Reports that the strike was broken were interesting, because we simply need time to get the situation in hand."

The enrollment headquarters of the subway and elevated men, in the Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, was quiet yesterday, but all the men relied reports that the strike was broken.

A statement, credited to Mr. Shonts, that the wives of the strikers had been appealing to the company to take the men back, came in for particular execration. "The wives are as game as the men," declared one man. "Often they have more sand than their husbands. This statement is simply a ploy to the galleries."

The police were bitterly assailed for giving the companies protection. The strikers declared that, no matter who caused a disturbance between strikers and strikebreakers, it was always the striker who was arrested.

"It was freely agreed in this group that the union men should band together and clear the 'scabs' out by force. These strikebreakers are looking for trouble," one young guard said, "and they ought to get it. We're getting the raw end of the deal in our picketing, and if we have to fight to protect our interests we ought not to hesitate for a moment."

SUSPEND STRIKE POLICEMEN.

Five Men Charged with Refusing to Go on as Train Guards.

Five policemen, charged with disobeying orders to guard elevated trains on Thursday night, were suspended yesterday pending trial. The men are charged with flatly refusing on the excuse that they had been on duty all day. It was said yesterday to be the first time in the history of the department that policemen had refused to obey.

The men suspended are Thomas Mullgan and Henry Lews of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Florence McGrohan of the 126th Street Station, Manhattan, and Joseph Lavinsky of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

According to Sergeant Weiner, the commanding officer, the five policemen declared they had been on duty twenty-four hours and were physically and mentally exhausted. The five then reported sick and were ordered to the West 126th Street Station, where police surgeons who examined them reported them physically and mentally fit for the work required.

MEETS THE UNION HEADS

But Sees No Hope of Reviving Peace Agreements.

NEW STRIKES THREATENED

Union Leaders, in Desperation, Ready to Call Men from Other Lines.

AGAIN STOP CARS AT DARK

Public Little Inconvenienced—Congestion on the Surface Cars Only.

Subway and elevated trains ran as usual yesterday, and 20 per cent. of the New York Railways Company cars were in operation. No additional lines were involved in the strike and those persons who wished to ride rode, under or above ground, as they had on Wednesday. Yet the great traction strike, so-called, persisted, that is to say it was not called off, and the second day of the hearing before the Public Service Commission brought no settlement.

Union leaders maintained in the face of the almost normal service on the subway and elevated that the strike was not broken and that it would spread rather than abate. Officials of the Interborough, however, insisted that they regarded the strike directed against that company as past. The New York Railways Company, in view of the fact that its service remained badly crippled, could make no such claim, but it announced that beginning today it would use strikebreakers in earnest. In an attempt to cut into the wavering union ranks it announced that those men who would throw the union over and return by 1 P. M. today could have their jobs back.

That the leaders of the carmen's union will attempt to extend the strike if they find any excuse for such action became certain last night after they had conferred with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who questioned them closely about their intentions.

Apparently Mayor Mitchel was convinced that some strikers or sympathisers might in their desperation resort to violence, for in a statement issued by him later he laid special emphasis on the determination of the Police Department to give the public all the protection within its power.

Mayor Hears Evidence.

The Mayor sat with Chairman Straus yesterday at the hearing before the Commission into the causes of the strike. He apparently saw no hope, at least at present, of reviving the agreement of Aug. 7 and bringing the New York Railways Company and its striking employes together.

"I have spent the day in a study of the conditions which brought about the strike on the Interborough and New York Railways Companies' transit lines," said the Mayor after returning to the City Hall from the conference with the carmen's leaders. "At the invitation of Chairman Straus I have met with the Public Service Commission and have listened to the evidence which it has taken in the course of its inquiry in this matter and have sought to inform myself on all phases of the question.

"As an understanding of the issues involved and the establishment of responsibility entail a review of everything which has happened since the 21st of August, when the differences which had arisen under the settlement agreement of Aug. 7 were finally composed at the City Hall, and permanent peace seemed to be established, several days will probably be required to complete the inquiry under way before the Public Service Commission. Until all the facts are before me I shall attempt to form no judgment on the merits.

Public's Interest Paramount.

"There were, in effect, three parties to the agreement of settlement of Aug. 7—the railway companies, the employes, and the public of the city, represented by Chairman Straus and myself. The public interest was the paramount interest, and it was because Mr. Straus and I, speaking in that interest, were able to compel reciprocal concessions that the agreement of Aug. 7 was effected.

"Although the agreement has now been broken by what has taken place, the public interest remains paramount, and pending the collection of evidence in the current inquiry bearing on the cause of the breach of the agreement and the present strike, it will be the duty of the city government to conserve and protect the interests of the traveling public with all the power that it has at its command.

"This it will do through the maintenance of order and by complete police protection.

"I am gratified at the effective work already done by the police in maintaining order and protecting persons and property. Up to the present time there has been little or no disorder or violence. I trust this condition will continue, but in any event, I am determined that order shall be maintained in the city, the safety of the traveling

public insured, and protection given to life and property.

"The full police power of the City Government will be used to that end."

Will Hear More Evidence Today.

Although Mr. Mitchel began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning hearing evidence in the traction controversy, it was nearly 8:30 P. M. before he was able to leave the City Hall for his home.

"I shall sit again with Mr. Straus in the Public Service hearing tomorrow morning," he said. "The city, it would seem, is the only party to the agreement that did not break it. We are still interested in getting at the facts."

Mr. Mitchel was asked if the violations that had already occurred had, in his opinion, abrogated the agreement of Aug. 8 entirely, and he said that as far as it affected the New York Railways Company they apparently had. But he said he had no desire to comment on any of the issues until the hearing of the Public Service Commission was completed.

DEFENDS ROADS' RIGHT TO MAKE CONTRACTS

Quackenbush Also Tells Service Board Interboro Did Not Refuse to Arbitrate Wages.

The Public Service Commission's hearing of the causes of the transit strike was filled with such finely spun technicalities yesterday that visitors at the investigation gained the impression at one time that the entire trouble originated in the fact that a "disjunctive" instead of a "conjunctive" phrase had been used in one of the conferences between General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough and New York Railways Companies and the leaders of the carmen's union.

James L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the traction companies, was unintentionally responsible for this impression. He was on the witness stand most of the day, testifying as to the right of the Interborough to circulate the "master and servant" contracts and of its willingness to live up to all of its promises to the labor leaders. Two of the chief points in the controversy, Mr. Quackenbush said, had been whether or not the company had the right to send out these contracts, and the manner in which signatures had been obtained.

The union, the lawyer said, has questioned the right of the company to make individual contracts, whereas the union had no power to inquire into anything more than the way employes had been induced to sign them. Mr. Quackenbush amplified this explanation by calling attention to the text of the phrase in point, and he was closely cross-questioned by Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel for the commission, as to whether a "conjunctive" or a "disjunctive" had been used, it appearing that the difference would show whether the union or the company was right.

"Of course," Mr. Quackenbush finally said, seeing the look of bewilderment on the faces of the visitors, "I do not want to have any one get the notion that I take the position that the situation in the City of New York depended on whether somebody said 'and' or 'or' because that is nonsense. The thing was that we supposed we had the right to make contracts and that we had settled that as our right in our conferences."

Mr. Quackenbush told the commission and the Mayor, who sat at the right of Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had not refused to arbitrate the question of wages, but had only asked that witnesses, in an investigation of the way the service contracts were obtained, be examined in the courts, where they could be properly sworn. He contended that the union was itself responsible for all the trouble, and he pointed out that the labor leaders in their first conference with the Interborough had asked for recognition of the union, a thing that had not been conceded even by the New York Railways Company, which had signed an agreement with its organized employes.

This statement was later questioned by Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen's union, who said the union had said it would ask the Interborough to recognize the union, but only when Mr. Hedley had said he did not consider that company bound by the agreement signed by the New York Railways Company. Later, when Mr. Hedley said the Interborough would deal with its employes on the terms accepted by the New York Railways Company, the union leaders no longer asked for recognition.

Mr. Fridiger charged the officers of the Interborough and Rapid Transit Companies with bad faith, and asserted that Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush and the other officers had conspired from the first to provoke the union into a strike. The New York Railways had never meant to keep its pledges, he said, and had decided to break the agreement of Aug. 7 as soon as it was drawn up.

The lawyer for the union was still on the stand when the commission adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning. He and William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, as well as James H. Vahey of Boston, also a lawyer for the union, went from the hearing room into Chairman Straus's private room, where they held a conference with Mr. Straus and Mayor Mitchel.

"We discussed the Third Avenue matter with other matters," said Chairman Straus after the conference. "We discussed the whole situation. I would hesitate to say that, as regards a possible extension of the strike, that the situation looks more hopeful as a result of our talk."

THIRD AVE. MEN WAVER OVER STRIKE QUESTION

Company Has Not Circulated Individual Contracts, but Is Silent About Future Course.

The threatened strike on the Third Avenue surface car system still hung in the balance last night. Motormen and conductors, as individuals, clamored for a strike order, but Organizer Fitzgerald succeeded in holding them back on the ground that he did not believe they had sufficient provocation or justification.

The wish of the men to strike was based on their fear that, if the Interborough and "green car" strikers were beaten, the Third Avenue Company would not live up to its settlement made with the men after the strike of a month ago.

Fearful that the company was circulating, or would circulate, individual "master and servant" contracts, such as caused defections from the union ranks in the case of the Interborough and New York City Railway lines, the employes wrote to the company about it yesterday, and were assured by letter that no contracts have been sent out. The letter made no pledge, however, that such contracts would not be sent out in the future.

The union besides asking President Whitridge to pledge his company not to circulate the "master and servant" contracts, requested that he sign a contract to this effect. This was refused.

The Third Avenue company takes the stand that its strike was settled by the arbitration agreement signed on Aug. 7, and that the union should live up to that compact.

"I am ready to carry out the agreement underwritten by Mr. Straus and the Mayor," said Mr. Whitridge. "I am ready to name my arbitrator."

Last night Mr. Fitzgerald and the other union leaders refused to say what they would do in the case the requests in their letter were not acceded to. They do not wish to call a strike on the Third Avenue, Second Avenue, Bronx, or Westchester lines until there has been a "clean break" with the companies.

Lewis Fridiger, counsel for the union, said he had good reason to believe that all of the traction companies were in a compact to break up the union, but he had no definite proof to sustain it, he said.

INTERBORO TRAFFIC NORMAL.

Strike Over and Won't Take Men Back, Says Shonts.

Service on the subway lines continued normal yesterday, practically all the cars being manned by men who had refused to join the strike. The elevated lines also ran as many cars as usual, but in many cases carried strikebreakers, most of them gatemen and guards. Restored confidence in the ability of the Interborough to keep its trains going increased the number of passengers, and some of the ticket takers reported as heavy receipts as before the strike.

"The subway and elevated strike is over, as far as the company is concerned," said Theodore P. Shonts. "We will devote our attention hereafter to restoring traffic on the green car lines."

Mr. Shonts was asked if strikers on the Interborough lines would be taken back to work if they applied for their jobs and he said they would not.

"They discharged themselves," he said. "They will not be taken back."

The New York Railways Company distributed announcements yesterday denying that any error on its part helped to bring on the strike of the employes on its lines. Whatever error there was, was committed by the union, the announcement said, in voting on Sept. 1 to "co-operate" with the organized employes of the Interborough Company to force the latter company to cancel its "master and servant" contracts.

STRIKEBREAKER 'KING' SUED.

Hatch Seeks to Recover $5,000 He Says He Lent Waddell.

Papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday showed that, when James A. Waddell, so-called "King of the Strikebreakers," arrived at the Grand Central Station on his special train from Chicago on Thursday night he was met by a process server, who handed him the complaint in a suit by Bruce Hatch to recover $5,000.

The complaint alleged that, on July 18, 1914, Waddell asked the plaintiff for a loan of $5,000 and, for the purpose of inducing Hatch to make the loan, submitted a statement showing that his assets were $25,000 in excess of his liabilities, and that, in particular, he owned a house in Ridgewood, N. J., worth $25,000 and unincumbered. Hatch said he was thus induced to make the loan, but he has alleged in his suit that Waddell's representations were false.

PARK OUTOS DOWNTOWN.

Police Commissioner Designates Streets to Avoid Congestion.

Police Commissioner Woods issued orders yesterday designating downtown parking spaces for the great number of automobiles and "jitney" cars which have been called into service because of the traction strike. The parking places designated were as follows:

South Street, from Moore Street to Goenties Slip, one line centre of street; State Street, along the park curb; Battery Place, along the park curve; Wall, Pearl to South Streets, one line centre of the street; Burling Slip, Water to South Street, one line centre of street; West Street, Rector to Cortlandt Street, two lines out edge of marginal way; Twelfth Avenue, Twenty-fourth to Thirtieth Streets, two lines along the lines of the marginal way; Fifty-seventh Street, Eighth to Eleventh Avenues, two lines in centre of street.

The commissioner believes that, with the proper parking of motor vehicles during the strike, much congestion will be avoided.

GREEN CAR LINES STILL CRIPPLED

Continued from Page 1.

families, to join a strike movement against their best judgment, it is deemed only fair to give such employes an opportunity to return to their posts.

Assuring you that all the men will be given proper protection, we therefore want to give all such employes an opportunity to return to the company's service and to restore them to their seniority prior to the trouble.

Of course the company reserves the right to decide whether or not a man shall be reinstated.

All employes are notified that in order to avail themselves of the privilege of being restored to the company's service and regain their seniority they must make application at their respective reporting places at once, as the time under which these privileges are granted expires at 1 P. M., Sept. 9, 1916.

At the expiration of such time the company will proceed to operate its cars with such new men as it requires.

That part of the notice referring to the company's right to determine what men should be reinstated was interpreted by the union leaders as meaning that none of the strike leaders would be allowed to work for the company again.

Expect Strikers to Return.

President Theodore P. Shonts said in explanation of the intimidation claim in the notice that many letters threatening strikers and their families had fallen into the company's hands. He added that the "paralysis" promised by General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated was of a brand that pleased the company. Mr. Shonts showed that he expected to win the surface strike which he said could now monopolize the attention of officials since the Interborough situation in his opinion was serious no longer.

Vice President and General Manager Hedley declared hundreds of strikers had replied to the peace offer by signifying their intention to return to work at their regular hours this morning. Operating officials expressed the hope of having a normal number of trolleys in operation when the crowds of workers start downtown this morning.

At the same time that the company posted its notice offering to take back the men at their old standings, President Shonts issued a statement in which he denied that an error resulting in the distribution of "master and servant" contracts among surface employes, contrary to the orders of the Directors was responsible for the New York Railways strike. Mr. Shonts declared General Organizer Fitzgerald had threatened on Sept. 2 to tie up every car from Yonkers to Coney Island and that that was five days before the contracts were promulgated.

Mr. Fitzgerald met assertions of company officials that the strike had been broken with declarations that the number on strike from the ranks of surface car employes had risen to 4,000 and that the men in every disposition to stand pat. Other union leaders insisted that the maximum service offered by the company was proof that it was not making inroads on the strikers.

The maximum service attained late in the afternoon was distributed as follows: Lexington Avenue, 33 cars; Fourth and Madison Avenues, 24; Broadway and Columbus Avenue, 48; Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 21; Sixth Avenue, 30; Seventh Avenue, 9; Eighth Avenue, 25; Ninth Avenue, none; Avenue C, 11; Madison Street, 2; Spring and Delancey Streets, 1; Eighth Street, 3; Fourteenth Street, 10; Twenty-third Street, 13; Thirty-fourth Street, 4; Eighty-sixth Street, 6; 116th Street, 7; 145th Street, 3.

As on the day before, the company made every effort to afford adequate cross-town service, but in this it was not altogether successful. The Thirty-fourth Street line was particularly congested. It went out of business altogether for a time when a car, for some undisclosed cause, stopped at the Third Avenue crossing, thus tying up service on that line for a few minutes as well.

Strikers Are More Bitter.

The temper of groups of strikers and sympathizers who watched the cars passing at various junction and transfer points was plainly more bitter than on the first day. There were more epithets and more missiles. Car crews who ran the gauntlet at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue had a particularly trying time of it after the strikers had shifted their headquarters to Lyceum Hall in East Eighty-sixth Street and were lounging about that neighborhood in force.

The Police Department again put policemen on all the cars and kept strong squads on duty at the car barns and power houses and in districts where the strikers congregated.

The attempt to run cars tonight will be watched anxiously by police officials, and every effort will be made to quell any attempt at disorder under cover of darkness.

The strikers showed themselves in a determined mood when they met yesterday afternoon in Lyceum Hall. Every exhortation of their leaders that they should fight to a finish was greeted with yells and cheers and cries of "We will!"

William Collins of the American Federation of Labor told the strikers they could win, and he, among others, begged them not to be stampeded by the company's threat to begin using strikebreakers today.

The public was somewhat less inconvenienced by the strike yesterday because travelers generally had been made aware that the subway and elevated trains were at their service as usual. Again emergency vehicles of all sorts were used, especially during the storm in the afternoon.

Fourth and Fifth Avenues were jammed with an unprecedented number of motor vehicles of all sorts, and the traffic police were kept busy getting them untangled.

FEDERATED UNION TO AID CAR STRIKE

Proposed That All Organized Men Stop Work for 24 Hours to Show Sympathy.

WANT CITY TO TAKE LINES

Longshoremen Suggest That They Stop Coal Supply and Munition Shipments.

The Central Federated Union, representing half a million trade unionists in New York, after a stormy meeting last night in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, at which a general sympathetic strike of twenty-four hours was discussed, unanimously pledged moral and financial support to striking car men. In addition a resolution was adopted requesting Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to come to this city and take charge of the situation.

Thomas Collins, an organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes, who pleaded for the support of the unionists, declared that the fight against the car men was only the beginning of a move to break down organized labor in this country through the medium of the individual contract. The workers would be compeled to sign them, he said, in order to keep their jobs.

"Let me tell you that we will bent the individual contract, if it takes a whole year," he said amid applause. "If necessary we will tie up the traction systems from the Connecticut line to the Battery. And that's no boast, either."

Hit at Coal and Munitions.

One of the many schemes for aiding the car men which brought much applause was one advanced by John F. Ridly of the Longshoremen's Union. He said that his union had discussed a plan of boycotting the "traction trust" by refusing to load coal consigned to the power houses. As a further means of hitting at the Morgan interests, which, he declared, controlled the transportation system of New York, it was suggested that the men refuse also to load ammunition and supplies consigned to the Allies.

"This will hit them in two places," he said. "We are 35,000 strong and the Central Federated Union has but to say the word for us to take immediate action."

Several speakers dwelt on the apathy of the union men in patronizing the transportation lines during the strike, the unfairness of the press, which, they said, "was controlled by the roads," and the lack of good faith on the part of Mayor Mitchel in not returning more nasally to the city after he had heard of the trouble.

Wants Contracts Abrogated.

At the suggestion of Charles C. Shea, of the Theatrical Protective Union, a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five to act with the Amalgamated Association in the strike. It was also resolved that the committee be instructed to appear before the Board of Estimate and demand that the city abrogate all contracts and leases with the traction companies in New York and operate the lines under municipal ownership.

The Secretary of the Central Federated Union was instructed to convey to the police of the city the sympathy and good wishes of the organization. The men have in the majority of cases expressed their disapproval of the actions of Shonts and Hedley, one speaker said, and resent being compelled to take the part of the company in protecting "Industrial Hessians," as the strikebreakers were termed. The speaker, whose name was not announced, admitted that he had five relatives on the police force.

It was recommended, though not adopted, that every trade unionist in the city, refuse to patronize the cars until the strike was settled.

RICHMOND MEN OFFER AID.

Vote Not to Strike, but to Give Funds if Needed.

The men employed in Richmond Light and Power Company's trolley cars agreed last night at a meeting in Mechanics' Hall at New Brighton not to strike. They further agreed to submit their wage demands to arbitration, and this has been accepted by the company. The men will name one arbitrator, the company one, and the Public Service Commission the third.

At present the men are receiving 23 cents an hour. They demanded 30 cents some time ago, and recently the company agreed to give them 27 cents an hour, but the men rejected that proposal.

The men, while voting last night not to go out in sympathy with the Manhattan strikers, pledged them financial aid if needed.

STRIKERS IN MANY FIGHTS.

Police with Night Sticks Quell Attacks on Green Cars.

The 3,000 strikebreakers brought here by James T. Waddell of Chicago were either working in the subway and elevated or waiting in the car barns and sheds to take the places of strikers.

The day was filled with clashes between small groups of strikers and strikebreakers, and the police were kept busy trying to prevent serious trouble. The increasingly belligerent spirit of the men was perhaps best typified by their behavior at a meeting of the New York Railways employes at Lyceum Hall yesterday afternoon.

The hall was packed and a large number were unable to get inside. The meeting was one of the sessions held regularly during the strike to permit the leaders to give their forces advice and information. P. J. O'Brien addressed the men, and counseled them to avoid violence in order to keep the sympathy of the public. Patience was needed to bring successful results, he said.

More Strikebreakers Available.

Waddell said yesterday he was ready to bring several thousand more strikebreakers into town if necessary, but he believed the strike could be broken without them.

There were many arrests in the day as the result of meetings between the strikers and Waddell's men. A committee of strikers called on Chief Inspector Schmittberger in the afternoon and, after charging that hired gangsters were attacking their pickets and systematically rushing them at every opportunity, they submitted a request that pickets be allowed to ride on cars and subway trains and interview motormen and conductors. The request was denied on the ground that it would distract the attention of the workers from their tasks. An investigation of the complaint was promised, however.

Police Magistrates were kept busy hearing cases arising from the strike. The penalty most frequently imposed for interfering with car operators was a $10 fine, but there were many cases where the arrested man was given from ten to thirty days in the workhouse.

One motorman on a Lexington Avenue surface car, Ralph Cantanaro of 327 East 113th Street, was arrested for violation of the Sullivan law. He said he was carrying a weapon because, when he was taking a car by Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday afternoon, a mob of about 1,000 strikers had surrounded the car, dragged him off and assaulted him. James Brown of 624 East Fordham Road, a striking Third Avenue elevated guard, was also arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and held in $500 bail by Magistrate Koenig in West Farms Police Court. Patrolman Ferrick, who made the arrest, said he had found in the man's pocket a piece of rubber with iron fastened in the end.

Fight at West Farms Station.

A solitary car which appeared on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza yesterday morning was attacked by nearly 2,000 persons, and police reserves were called out before the operators of the car could extricate it. Reserves were also needed on the Plaza to keep the crowd from rushing cars of the Third Avenue line when they found green cars were not operating.

There was a fight between strikers and guards on the southbound platform of the West Farms subway station at 177th Street late in the afternoon, resulting in the arrest of six men on charges of disorderly conduct. Several strikers went among a crowd of guards about to board a train and urged them to quit work. There was a hot argument, during which one man was thrown to the tracks, and a general fight followed. The police arrested five strikers. As they were taking their prisoners down the stairway of the platform, which is located at that point, about fifty other men attacked them. The police were able to get their prisoners safely into a patrol wagon, however, and arrested a sixth man on a charge of attempting to rescue the prisoners.

TALK OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Federation of Labor Said to be Willing to Aid Car Men.

Reports were increasingly frequent among the striking car men yesterday that the powers of the American Federation of Labor would be at their disposal if there seemed to be any danger of the Amalgamated finally losing in its fight with the Interborough. It was predicted that if the Federation found it necessary to step in, the result would be a general sympathetic strike of all the trades under its control, meaning practical paralysis of all business in the city.

Several Interborough men who were present at the meeting held in the Lyceum, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday morning, asserted that a speech for the American Federation had practically promised a general strike if the car men found themselves losing, and that the full resources of the national organization were to be ranged on their side in case of need.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation, refused to discuss the possibility, saying that there was no use of complicating the situation by talking about it at this time. The resolutions adopted by the Central Federated Union at the Labor Temple last night, indorsing the position of the Amalgamated, he said, indicated the attitude of the Federation, and he could make no more explicit statement at this time.

TELLS OF MEMPHIS LOSS.

Eyewitness Says Hulk of Cruiser Is 50 Feet Above High-Water Mark.

Theodore de Booey of the American Indian Heye Foundation, who returned yesterday on the Clyde steamship Iroquois from Santo Domingo, was an eyewitness of the loss of the United States cruiser Memphis on the morning of Aug. 30.

"It had been blowing a hurricane from the southeast for two days," he said, "but on the morning of Aug. 30, when I was on the beach, the sea was calm and there was no wind. We had just received a report of an earthquake 150 miles from Santo Domingo City. Suddenly a giant wave came roaring in and tore the Memphis clear away from her anchorage and lifted her bodily inshore. When the sea had fallen away so that I could see the warship again she was on a jagged rock fifty feet above high water mark and a total loss. Her crew were swimming or rowing for their lives toward the rocky shore.

"Nothing unusual occurred afterward and the sea recovered its calmness."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Pond, commander of the cruiser force in Dominican waters, was received today saying that of the men drowned when the armored cruiser Memphis sank four were the crew of one of the ship's motor launches, sent to bring off a recreation and baseball party. A petty officer was also drowned. Twenty members of the recreation party were drowned. The ship's first steamer and another motor launch were ordered to put to sea, but during the night got close to shore and were swamped. Two of the crew of this steamer were drowned and four were saved. Three of the men on the sailing launch were drowned and two rescued.

STREET JAM GROWS AS STRIKE HOLDS ON

Congestion Results as Many Policemen Quit Crossings for Guard Duty.

ELEVATED TRAIN FIRED ON

Missiles Are Thrown on the Ninth Avenue Elevated from Roofs Along the Tracks.

The traffic policemen, whose numbers have been reduced by the call of a part of their forces for strike duty, were among the hardest worked men in New York yesterday. Because of the strike, the automobile traffic has increased probably from 10 to 20 per cent. more than the normal, resulting in congestion on Fifth Avenue and other main thoroughfares, with a depleted traffic squad to handle it. Owing to the guarding of every subway and elevated train with three policemen, and the stationing of at least two others at every station on those systems, Police Commissioner Woods had to impress into strike service a large number of his regular traffic men and, as a traffic squad Lieutenant put it yesterday, "The fellows left on post had to do the work of anywhere from two to three men."

The principal crossings, such as those at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Twenty-third Street at Broadway, and at Canal, Chambers, and Fulton Streets on Broadway, are still policed by the regulation number of traffic men, and the congestion at those places, though increased, is handled with quickness and dispatch. But the situation is different at less important crossings, where there are now no traffic men on duty. At these crossings automobiles, wagons and other vehicles, no longer held in restraint by whistle or uplifted hand, cross and recross at will, and the result has been a mixup every few minutes.

Street cars of the "Green" system—that is, the few in operation during the daylight hours yesterday—had to "take it on the run" as in the days before the traffic squad, in order to force their way through at these unprotected points.

As on Thursday the business people of New York experienced no trouble either in getting to or from work yesterday. The underground and elevated service was normal all day, as was that on the "Red" surface cars.

There was some disorder reported from different parts of the city during the day, but in only one or two instances were the disturbances of a serious nature. Most of the trouble occurred along the routes of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines, one place where trouble was recurrent being in Ninth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Streets. At that point shots were fired yesterday morning at an elevated train, and in several instances bricks and other missiles were hurled from roofs at moving trains.

The train fired upon was at the Fiftieth Street Station, bount south, when four shots were fired from a roof on the east side of the avenue. So far as is known, none of the bullets struck the train. Scores of passengers left the train until assured that all danger was passed. A squad of policemen searched the neighborhood, but did not find the person or persons who fired the shots. Another train, northbound, was the target for bottles and other missiles hurled from a roof near Fiftieth Street. The persons responsible in this case were able to get away before the police arrived.

Several missiles hit trains, and one man was cut about the head when a window in a northbound train was broken. He refused to give his name or accept medical attention. Attacks on trains became so frequent that policemen were ordered to the roofs in the trouble zone, and after that there was no more disorder in that district.

Police Headquarters also reported disorder at Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, on Ninth Avenue, in both instances the trouble being due to attacks on moving trains with rocks, bottles, and other missiles thrown from roofs. No one was injured and the disturbers escaped.

VISITS BLOND ESKIMO TRIBE.

Missionary Reports Strange Arctic People Are Being Educated.

SASKATOON, Sask., Sept. 8.—The tribe of blond Eskimos which Harry V. Radford of New York, the murdered explorer, reported he had found on Coronation Bluff, far in the arctic zone, has again been visited by a white man.

In a letter received today from the Rev. H. Girling of Emmanuel College by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, principal of the college, the missionary announced he reached these fair arctic dwellers on Oct. 10, 1915, and remained with them some time. He asserts that he is the first white man to dwell among the new-found people, who since their discovery have constituted an ethnological mystery.

The letter was dated last December from "Camp Necessity," ten miles from the blond tribe, the first of whom, the missionary said, he found about ten miles east of Cochburn Point. Referring to the education of the new people, the missionary said a great deal already had been accomplished, the fair-skinned race having only a dialectic difference from the Mackenzie River Eskimos.

SEEK MISSING GIRL HERE.

Relatives Believe Missouri Physician's Daughter Was Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Search for Miss Martha McCormick, 22 years old, daughter of Dr. E. C. McCormick, a physician of Farmington, Mo., who relatives say was kidnapped from here Wednesday, tonight extended to New York. The conductor of a Baltimore & Ohio train from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., said that a girl answering her description had been a passenger on the train Wednesday night. He said she was accompanied by two men, who appeared to be watching her closely. They got off at Vincennes, but inquired about an early morning train for New York.

The McCormick girl came to St. Louis from Farmington to undergo treatment for throat trouble. Wednesday noon the girl telephoned to the house where she was staying that the intended taking dinner with friends. The woman who took the message was not certain it was Miss McCormick speaking.

When the girl did not return Wednesday night a search was instituted. Her brother came here to assist the police, and it was announced she must have been kidnapped.

Staten Island Express Kills Horse.

The Tottenville Express collided with a team of horses last night at Dock Street, Stapleton, S. I., killing one of the horses and causing a panic among the passengers on the train. The horses were hitched to a truckload of iron, driven by Charles Duffy of 35 Prospect Street, Brooklyn. Duffy had driven down on to the tracks, and then had been unable to force his team to pull the wagon over. The train came around a curve and was upon him before the engineer could stop. Duffy saved himself by jumping. No one was hurt.

TELLS OF PRISON PLOT.

Warden Osborne Testifies Before Grand Jury in Conspiracy Case.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, testified this afternoon before the Washington County Grand Jury in an investigation which District Attorney Baacom is conducting to determine if an alleged conspiracy, said to involve State and prison officials, was planned in Great Meadow Prison. Accompanying Mr. Osborne to Salem was a former convict named Baletske, who was the Warden's valet at Sing Sing.

Warden Osborne occupied the witness stand nearly all the afternoon. While he refused to disclose the nature of his testimony, he admitted it covered the entire course of the alleged conspiracy. It was learned that he named the men, some of them former State officials, who were at the head of the alleged conspiracy. He told the Grand Jurors that long before his indictment, in Westchester County, he was informed that a conspiracy to destroy his reputation would result if he refused to resign.

Mr. Osborne will not testify again unless called upon.

COUPLE WEDS BY CONTRACT

June Marriage of College Graduates Disclosed by Filing of Papers.

A marriage contract filed in the Supreme Court by Arthur S. Levy, a lawyer, with an office at 27 William Street, and Miss Pauline Cahn, daughter of Hermann Cahn, President of the Robius Silk Manufacturing Company of 373 Fourth Avenue, revealed the fact that the contract was signed before Supreme Court Justice Lehman in his chambers at 51 Chambers Street on June 28 last. The couple then went to Bermuda and enjoyed their honeymoon in a bungalow owned by a friend, and will begin housekeeping today at 412 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. Levy is a graduate of Columbia Law School, class of 1910. Mrs. Levy was graduated from Barnard College in 1913 and for two years was teacher of natural sciences in the Alcuin School in West Eighty-sixth Street. She is now house manager for the Washington Square Players, with which organization she has been connected several years. While in college she was a close friend of Miss Freda Kirchwey, who was married by contract to Dr. Evans Clark last Fall. The fact that both chose to be married in this manner was only a coincidence, Mr. Levy said yesterday.

The contract filed by Mr. Levy is the simplest document of the half dozen that have been put on record since the law permitting marriages by contract went into effect. Mr. Levy said yesterday that he dictated the contract to his wife and she wrote it out on the typewriter.

Justice Lehman merely signed acknowledgments of the signatures of the parties and their witnesses, and the contract was complete.

In discussing yesterday the subject of marriage contracts and his reasons for being wedded in that manner, Mr. Levy said:

"So long as the law permits me to marry myself by signing a contract I prefer that method to having some third party, who is not interested in the proceeding at all, to say 'I make these man and wife.' I do not understand why marriage by contract is not more generally adopted, because it is the only way in which the man and woman who are being wedded can really give themselves in marriage."

Had Too Many Bread Cards.

Found with sixty-one bread cards in his possession, a Berlin shoemaker named Hermann Schlieper, was charged with being a receiver of stolen goods, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a half, according to reports in the German press.

SEES BRITISH PURPOSE TO USE NEUTRALS' DATA

Washington Gets Text of Lloyd George Statement, Hinting of Taking Trade Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Extension of the British mail censorship from its original purpose of destroying all trade to or from Germany to the field of providing data for Great Britain's fight for commercial supremacy is seen here in admissions made by David Lloyd George, the War Secretary, before Parliament, just received in full in this country. Mr. Lloyd George said:

"It is the practice to communicate to other departments concerned any information on matters of public interest which may be obtained through the censorship for such use to be made of it as the particular department may consider advisable. * * * The Government is perfectly within its rights in using any information which comes to it in these conditions for any public and national purpose."

This statement, made recently in response to questions in the House of Commons, has made a stir there. Apparently it was censored out of cable dispatches to the United States.

When asked about the matter tonight, Secretary Lansing said it had been called to the attention of the State Department officially, but he declined to make any comment at this time. It is understood, however, that the department will take a most serious view of Lloyd George's interpretation of the British War Office's power, and will protest more vigorously than ever against interference with neutral mails on the high seas. Although the American Government has contended strongly against the wholesale detention and seizures of mail between neutral countries, as a violation of international law, there has been no formal charge thus far that improper use was being made of information gleaned from opened neutral correspondence.

It is pointed out that the War Minister's attitude appears to be in flat contradiction to that expressed by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Trade, in his statement of Aug. 25, when he said:

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the general and statistical information extracted from trade letters, which has proved so invaluable to his Majesty's Government in checking the supply of material sent through neutral to enemy countries and suppressing the export of enemy goods, is used for these purposes solely and never for the purpose of substituting allied trade for neutral."

JEWISH ACTORS AID BAZAAR.

Purpose Is to Help War Sufferers in Galicia and Bukowina.

The annual bazaar of the Federation of Galician and Bucovinaen Jews of America, which has been in progress during this week at Harlem River Park, 127th Street and Second Avenue, will close tonight. There will be a performance by prominent Jewish actors of this city, including Jacob D. Adler, Boris Thomashefsky, Dora Weisman, and others. The Halesy Singing Society will give a concert in which will be included the national airs, and it is expected that more than 10,000 will attend.

The bazaar is for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Galicia and Bukowina. The federation, of which Dr. Arthur D. Katcher is President, plans to send a commission abroad to study conditions in both provinces.

WILSON PLEDGES HIS AID TO WOMEN

Continued from Page 1.

of the civil war. There was none of that underground struggle which is now so manifest to those who look only a little way beneath the surface. Stories such as Dr. Davis has told tonight were unknown in those simpler days. The pressure of low wages, the agony of obscure and unremunerated toil did not exist in America in anything like the same proportions that they exist now. And as our life has unfolded and accumulated, as the contacts of it have become hot, as the populations have assembled in the cities, and the cool spaces of the country have been supplemented by the feverish urban areas, the whole nature of our political questions have been altered.

They have ceased to be legal questions. They have more and more become social questions, questions with regard to the relations of human beings to one another—not merely their legal relations, but their moral and spiritual relations to one another.

Movement Has Come to Stay.

And this has been most characteristic of American life in the last few decades, and as these questions have assumed greater and greater prominence the movement which this association represents has gathered cumulative force. So that if anybody asks himself "What does this gathering force mean" if he knows anything about the history of the country he knows that it means that something has not only come to stay, but has come with conquering power.

I get a little impatient sometimes about the discussion of the channels and methods by which it is to prevail. It is going to prevail, and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are discontented, it is because the women have seen visions of duty, and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but, if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist; because America took its origin in visions of the human spirit, in aspirations for the deepest sort of liberty of the mind and of the heart, and as visions of that sort come up to the sight of those who are spiritually-minded in America, America comes more and more into her birthright and into the perfection of her development. So that what we have to realize is that in dealing with forces of this sort we are dealing with the substance of life itself.

Has Felt Contagion of Occasion.

I have felt as I sat here to-night the wholesome contagion of the occasion. Almost every other time that I ever visited Atlantic City I came to fight somebody. I hardly know how to conduct myself when I have not come to fight anybody, but with somebody.

I have come to suggest, among other things, that when the forces of nature are steadily working and the tide is rising to meet the moon, you need not be afraid that it will not come to its flood. We feel the tide; we rejoice in the strength of it, and we shall not quarrel in the long run as to the method of it. Because, when you are working with masses of men and organized bodies of opinion, you have got to carry the organized body along. The whole art and practice of government consists, not in moving individuals, but in moving masses.

It is all very well to run ahead and beckon, but, after all, you have got to wait for them to follow. I have not come to ask you to be patient, because you have been, but I have come to congratulate you that there was a force behind you that will, beyond any peradventure, be triumphant and for which you can afford a little while to wait.

Mrs. Wilson With President.

The President and Mrs. Wilson arrived at the theatre at 8:30 o'clock, while the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the big audience stood and cheered and clapped and waved handkerchiefs. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and they were led by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National Association President, to seats on the platform through two lines of women, the guard of honor of forty-eight, representing the States. At the head of the line were Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Vice President of the association, one carrying the United States flag and the other the first suffrage flag adopted by the association in the afternoon session.

The stage was set with a forest scene and decorated with natural flowers. The women on the platform were in evening dress. Mrs. Wilson wore a short evening gown of tulle with a corsalet of mother of pearls, a diamond brooch, and a big bunch of purple orchids.

There were four speakers preceding the President, who came last on the program.

The regular speakers of the evening were Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Woman's Trades Union League of Chicago, whom Mrs. Catt introduced as the "great friend of the working women of Illinois, to whose influence referred to the signing of the bill by President Wilson which gave the child workers of the country "as much protection as the Federal Government could give"; Miss Katharine Bement Davis, Chief of the Parole Commission of New York, and Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the National Children's Bureau, Washington.

There was a crowd at the station to receive the President and Mrs. Wilson and there was applause as they took their places in the automobile which took them to the Hotel Traymore, where they will remain till tomorrow. The President requested that the suffrage guard of honor, composed of Presidents of State suffrage associations, should not meet him at the station. They received him on the platform of the theatre.

The Presidential party included Dr. and Mrs. Grayson and Mr. and Mrs. Tumulty, the latter motoring over from Asbury Park. The Presidential suite was massed with flowers. Dinner was served in the dining room of the suite.

Before the suffrage meeting, President and Mrs. Wilson attended an entertainment for the benefit of Atlantic City charities given in the Hotel Traymore. When they entered the rooms they were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Decide to Be Nonpartisan.

National politics kept the convention busy all day. Women representatives of political organizations, some of them delegates and some outsiders, have been on the ground all the week trying to turn the unwary into the Democratic or Republican fold, but the matter came up definitely in this morning's session. In a resolution proposed by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, without naming the candidate, Mrs. Robins asked the convention to support Mr. Hughes. There was a warm discussion, but the resolution was lost, with only a few supporting votes. It read:

Be it resolved, that in the pending national campaign we urge suffragists to support for national officers only those national candidates who pledge their support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Robins asserted that she did not consider this a partisan resolution, but the best means to work for votes for women, which was the dearest wish of her heart.

After voting down the resolution the convention put itself definitely in favor of nonpartisan action in another resolution, stating that in both its State and national work it would use only nonpartisan methods. This was passed with only a few opposing votes.

Mrs. Catt, the President, at the morning session, gave the convention a vigorous talk in regard to the reception of President Wilson in the evening.

"The suffragists have gone on record as having hissed a man who was the President of the United States," said Mrs. Catt. "That hissing, we found, was begun by a man and taken up by a few women. It has given us an unenviable reputation throughout the world. Such an action in Germany or in Russia would have sent a man or woman to prison or to Siberia. We are taking a great responsibility in asking the President of the United States to visit in a country where more heads of Government have been assassinated than any other. I have talked with officials in Washington, who told me of their constant feeling of anxiety in their efforts to guard the President. A hiss is the lowest form of expression. If there should be hissing this evening the names of those doing such a thing must be taken down and sent to the officers of the association."

Suffragists Have Flag Now.

The first suffrage flag was adopted this afternoon. The design was

FRENCH HOLD SOMME GAINS AND PRESS ON

Germans Make Many Furious Night Assaults, but Fail to Recover Any Ground.

HINDENBURG ON WEST FRONT

New War Chief Arrives with Crown Prince to Make an Inspection of All the German Positions.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In the effort to win back from the French the ground lost in the crucial area south of the Somme, German troops have been making the fiercest assaults, and all in vain, according to the official French reports.

Especially severe fighting took place last night from Berny south to Chaulnes, the outskirts of which the French have already reached. Four massed attacks, preceded by a heavy bombardment, were delivered by the Germans on the Vermandovillers-Chaulnes front, but all were repulsed, Paris says.

Following these assaults the French counterattacked in the same region today and managed to get a stronger grip on the village of Vermandovillers.

The artillery fire on the entire front on the Somme continues to be of a fierce description and seems to be increasing every day in fury.

The British infantry were virtually inactive last night and today. To the north, however, a raid was made on German trenches near Richebourg-l'Avoué, southwest of Lille, and, it is said, severe losses were inflicted on the occupants.

Amsterdam reports that Berlin dispatches say that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new chief of staff, has arrived for the first time on the western battle front and will inspect all the principal positions on the western lines in company with Crown Prince Frederick William.

The French official communication, issued this evening, says:

South of the Somme isolated engagements enabled us to advance in the village of Vermandovillers, where we captured about fifty prisoners.

The artillery struggle continues actively on the whole of the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans launched this morning several attacks against the positions we captured in the Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois region. The enemy, who had succeeded in setting his foot in one of the trenches, was soon ejected by a brisk counterattack, in the course of which we took a hundred prisoners and many machine guns.

Southeast of Thiaumont we advanced with the aid of a grenade attack. In the Thiaumont sector and on the Fort de Vaux Road there was a violent cannonade.

In the Forest de Parroy an enemy attack on one of our works was repulsed. Elsewhere on the front there was the customary cannonading.

Aviation—During yesterday on the Somme front two enemy aviators were brought down in the Epenancourt region, and another, compelled to descend after a fight near the lines, was destroyed by artillery fire. Three other enemy machines appeared to be seriously injured, the observer of one being killed by machine gun fire.

It is confirmed that on the 5th inst. Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplanet in the region of Ablaincourt.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front our artillery activity continued in various sectors north of the river.

South of the Somme the enemy attacked during the night the position won by us from Berny to south of Chaulnes. His attacks resulted only in considerable losses for him.

Between Vermandovillers and Chaulnes alone the German launched no fewer than four attacks, each preceded by an intense bombardment. Everywhere we maintained our gains in their entirety. Two hundred fresh prisoners have been added to the 400 counted yesterday in the same region.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) between Vaux-Chapitre and the Chenois Wood, we made some progress by means of hand grenades. A German attack on our Chapitre positions failed under our curtain of fire.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

The main feature of today's operations was an intense artillery bombardment by both sides. The general situation is unchanged.

The Irish regiments which took part in the capture of Guillemont on Sunday behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry, and took no small share in the success gained that day.

This afternoon we successfully exploded a mine near Railway Wood, south of the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

Yesterday artillery fire was directed by one of our aeroplanes on a hostile machine, which landed behind its own lines. The machine was set on fire and destroyed. Ten of the enemy's aerodromes were bombarded with good effect; there were many aerial combats, and one enemy machine was forced down.

The afternoon bulletin of the British War Office says:

Beyond the usual artillery activity and some local bombing fights there was nothing to report on the Somme front. Two officers and fifty men were brought in as prisoners yesterday.

Southeast of Guinchy and near Richebourg l'Avoué we raided the enemy's trenches, inflicting severe casualties.

The enemy shelled Armentières (northwest of Lille) yesterday evening.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—French and German troops were again engaged in infantry fighting yesterday in the region south of the Somme, says today's official statement of the Army Headquarters Staff. The French, it is stated, were repulsed with great losses, with the exception of a point west of Berny where some portions of trenches remained in the hands of the French. The report says:

North of the River Somme considerable artillery activity continues.

South of the river infantry fighting again started in the afternoon. The enemy was repulsed with great losses. West of Berny some portions of trenches remain in the hands of the enemy.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) it only now becomes known that we lost ground in the fighting northeast of Fort Souville on the day before yesterday. A heavy reciprocal artillery fire continues.

TO FEED FRENCH PRISONERS.

War Minister and Paris Budget Framers Favor Plan.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend that the French Government, in addition to supplying bread to all French prisoners of war in Germany, shall also send to each once a month a package of other food supplies to the value of 5 francs. The Minister of War is supporting this plan.

SHELL STORM STILL GROWING.

Sky Like a Furnace When the Bombardment Goes Into the Night.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The ever-increasing violence of the bombardment, now in progress along more than thirty miles of fighting front in the Somme sector, is thus described in a dispatch today from the authorized correspondent of La Liberté with the French army:

"From one end to the other of the attacking front the cannonade raged last evening, reaching a degree of intensity hitherto without precedent. Each day it seems as if the extreme limit possible has been reached, and each day the bombardment still grows in violence and fury. The French and British batteries along the whole front never cease to pour out a deluge of thousands and thousands of shells of every calibre. 'Never before have I witnessed such a spectacle,' said an officer who had just arrived at the front near Vermandovillers.

"The German positions at the close of yesterday evening were surrounded with clouds of dust and smoke, through which objects could be distinguished faintly. One frightful explosion follow another. From time to time one saw enormous masses of earth and material thrown up, and among it all the bodies of the dead, torn to fragments.

"When night came the sky stretched out like one vast furnace, so that as far as one could see there was nothing but a horizon of fire."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Describing the effects of the British bombardment of German positions at Guillemont the Reuter correspondent at the British headquarters says:

"The ground to the east of the village was strewn with German dead. The corpses in many cases were stark naked, every stitch of clothing having been blasted off them. A large proportion of these bodies showed no signs of wounds, and there is little doubt that the men were killed by the intense concussion.

"Even in the dugouts with which the place was warrened few men escaped the bombardment, and those who did said their nerves were destroyed by the terrific poundings of the British guns."

The correspondent thinks it significant that the ground won was not bombarded by German field guns, which indicates, he says, that the Teutons withdrew their field artillery out of range. Whether this is from apprehension that the guns might fall into British hands or whether it is preliminary to a general withdrawal, the writer adds, can be only a matter of speculation.

GERMAN PLANS IN SYRIA.

Permanent Roads and Military Camps Described by a Traveler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The London Times today publishes an article by a neutral who recently traveled in Syria, and who knows the country very well. The writer describes the great preparations which the Germans are making in Syria. "These preparations," says The Times, "have such features of permanency that it would appear that the Germans have made up their minds to keep their hold upon the Ottoman Empire." The writer of the article says:

"The railroad over the Amanus Mountains from Islahie, where the break in the Bagdad railway occurs, is new and has all been built within six months or a year. It is not fully metaled. There are no guarding walls nor finished culverts, and it apparently is only a temporary railroad to be used until a tunnel is completed at that point. It is twenty-six miles in length.

"The railroad crosses the Amanus Mountains and climbs in long spirals, and after five hours enters the German headquarters at Mamoura alongside the railway station. The break in the Bagdad railway over the Taurus Mountains is forty-five miles long and at present is covered by motor service. From 15,000 to 20,000 Turkish peasants are at present employed in completely rebuilding this road. It ends in a beautiful Alpine-like valley at a place called Bozanti, on the main line, whence start the trains for Saidar Pasha.

"Along this section of the Bagdad Railway the greatest signs of warlike preparations appear. The tunnel at Bozanti is at least three miles long, and, according to the most recent news from the Swiss engineers in charge, it will require at least two years more to complete. On top of the Taurus mountains, looking south toward the Mediterranean, in a superb position from a scenic and strategical point of view, is a large German camp. There are certainly more than 6,000 soldiers already stationed there, perhaps as many as 10,000. It is laid out in streets, has fences, buildings, tents, and hospitals and all the paraphernalia of a permanent camp. It has a Post Office, wireless, and ordinary telegraphy, and a complete system of local telephones.

"Crossing the Cilician gates in a motor truck an observer saw and actually counted 147 German lorries, most of them of sixty horse power, and all of them loaded with stores. On each was a German driver and in some cases two other men.

"Bozanti, the end of the Bagdad Railway, was the greatest sight in the way of munitions and war supplies of the whole narrow valley. There seems no doubt that those in charge were pushing matters forward during the dry months before the Winter rains make the half-completed road impassable."

FORM NEW BELGIAN LINE.

Steamship Company Plans to Aid in Nation's Restoration.

In order to protect the maritime commerce of Belgium and to have vessels to bring materials for reconstructing its cities after the war, the Belgian Lloyd Steamship Company has been formed in London with capital of $30,000,000 to operate a weekly service between New York and Havre. The Belgian Government at Havre has guaranteed $20,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds of the company.

At the office of A. W. Duckett & Co., 17 Battery Place, the New York agents of the line, it was said that vessels with total tonnage of 124,000 tons had been obtained for the trade which will be confined at first to freight business. Later passenger steamships will be added to the fleet.

The first Belgian Lloyd steamship to leave New York for Havre will be the Italier on Oct. 5, to be followed by the Amberoix on Oct. 15 and the Colombier on Oct. 25, and weekly thereafter. The vessels range in size from 4,000 to 8,000 gross tonnage.

61,000,000 MARKS FOR LOAN.

Several Heavy Subscriptions to Fifth German Flotation.

BERLIN, Sept. 8. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It was announced that eight subscriptions to the fifth German war loan received today totaled 61,000,000 marks.

They included the subscriptions of the Munich Savings Bank of 10,000,000 marks, the Frankfurt Savings Bank, 7,000,000 marks, and the Saarbruecken Savings Bank, 5,000,000 marks.

FRENCH LOAN ANNOUNCED.

Ribot Says War Total for 1916 Is 32,000,000,000 Francs.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Alexandre F. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, announced today that the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies would introduce a law next Tuesday authorizing a new national loan.

M. Ribot, explaining to the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber the requirements for the last quarter of 1916, amounting to 8,347,000,000 francs, said the totals for the different periods of the war were: Five months of 1914, 7,000,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,000,000,000 francs; 1916, 32,000,000,000 francs. The Finance Minister said there was considerable difference between the sums appropriated and payments made because of delays in the deliverance of orders.

The Finance Minister informed the committee confidentially regarding the payments which France must make abroad and the arrangements made with the British Treasury and the Bank of England to maintain sterling exchange.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Russian attacks against Halicz and the railroads radiating from that town are beating back all resistance, it appears. The accounts of the fighting are still meagre, nothing being given out yet which would show exactly what has taken place. The name of not a single town is mentioned in the official reports, although it is positive that several have been taken and left well in the rear by the Russian advance.

The immediate object of the Russian attack is Halicz, the southern gateway to Lemberg. This town is an important bridgehead, guarding the passage of the Dniester. It is, moreover, a railroad centre of great value in the present situation. From it one finds first a railroad running northwest to Lemberg via Chodorof. This is the most important road in the Dniester region.

Realizing the importance of Halicz, the Teutons have effected a great concentration of troops in that vicinity. They have had ample warning that the attack would be made. Some weeks ago the Russians elected to drive at Lemberg from the south and definitely committed themselves to this move. Heavy attacks were made in other sections from time to time as opportunity offered, but they were more to divert the attention of the Germans from the Halicz region than for any direct purpose of their own.

Against the concentrated Teuton force the Russian attack had been directed. All the week the battle raged with apparently no decided advantage to one side or the other, but now the indications are that the Teuton lines are beginning to crack.

Now comes the importance of the railroad to Lemberg, just referred to. It is the only line of retreat of the Teutons guarding Halicz, should they be the losers in the fighting. Another railroad runs from Halicz northward, it is true, but it has a small carrying capacity and is but a minor branch of the main line, which soon switches back again and joins the main stem at Chodorof. If forced to retreat the Teutons must place their main reliance on the direct Halicz-Lemberg road.

Another feature in regard to Halicz gives it a prominent place in the strategy of the present fighting. It lies just west of the point where the Gnita Lipa flows into the Dniester. Therefore, if Halicz is taken, the value of the Gnita Lipa as a defensive screen behind which a retreating army can retire is practically destroyed, or at least very much impaired, due to the fact that for practical purposes the line is already turned.

To perform the function of a defensive barrier a river must be held in its entirety. The moment that a crossing can be forced at any one point and sufficient troops allowed to pass from one bank to the other its value is destroyed. It may have a temporary function to perform in delaying the crossing of the remainder of the army on the opposite bank, but it can only mean delay.

This has been amply illustrated in several cases in the Galician country. Ever since the early days of this attack in the south the Russian left wing has always been miles ahead of the centre and right. Long before the Austrians had retired behind any stream the Russian left was well to the rear of their position. Consequently, when a river was reached in the process of retirement the Austrian position was really outflanked before it was taken up.

This was why the line of the Stripa was forced to give way, this was why Austria has been unable to hold the line of the Zlota Lipa. After the Zlota Lipa is crossed, there remains but one more such position east of Lemberg. This is the Gnita Lipa, last of the large streams which flows north and south through Galicia and empties into the Dneister. It is to this stream, then, that the Austrian retirement must be made.

This position is even more hazardous than was the position on the Zlota and on the Stripa. Retirements from the latter streams could be made without immediate danger. In each case there were two railroads well suited to such a purpose. In the case of Halicz and the Gnita front, there are practically none.

The Russian report of yesterday stated that the Austrians had fallen back to the western bank of the Gnita and were firing on their advancing columns. No mention of any point of crossing is made, and whether the entire Austrian line has fallen back is not apparent. But that the Austrians are on their last line of defense is certain.

This brings about a peculiar condition in this section. South of Halicz the Russian lines run northeast and southwest, while north of the city they run practically at right angles to this course. They are fighting, then, on two fronts—one facing east and the other south. In the angle between is Halicz. This means that the town is under fire from three sides. Its escape from Russian capture seems impossible.

But there is a hazard for the Germans in the present situation which is even more dangerous. The concentration by the Germans of large forces for the defense of Halicz has been pointed out. These troops are, as far as known, still in that region. But somewhere above Halicz the line has given way. Now the Gnita Lipa is paralleled for some miles from the Dniester by the railroad to Chodorof. It appears, therefore, that it was part of the Russian plan to cut in behind these forces, defending Halicz, cut the railroad over which their retreat would have to be made, and take them prisoners. They are thus apparently in a serious situation.

If the Russians can reach the railroad and cut it, and they are only a mile or two from it, there does not seem to be any escape for a large number of Teutonic soldiers.

Another point in connection with this offensive in Galicia must be borne in mind. As the Russians advance along the Dniester line the Austrian right wing is constantly being pressed back against the Carpathian Mountains and the entire Austrian line strung out and stretched. Instead of the line becoming shorter it is just as it is in the west. Every retirement makes the new line more difficult to hold, as it makes it longer by the degree of the advance and leaves a smaller number of men to hold it. There must be a limit. What it is no one can say, but a power or group of powers whose resources in men are limited cannot continue indefinitely to play this sort of a game against a power whose reserves are almost without end.

KEEP SHARPEST WATCH AT ZEPPELIN WORKS

Spies Thick and a Gold-Braided Police Chief Directs Lake Constance Patrol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8. — The Daily News publishes from its English correspondent at Romanshorn, Switzerland, an account of a trip he made on Lake Constance.

The correspondent tells of his alarm, when traveling by train from Zurich to Schaffhausen, at finding himself in Germany. He discovered afterward that the Swiss trains quit Swiss territory at Rafz and, after traversing a corner of Germany about ten miles in extent, stopping at the German stations of Lottstetten, Gesmetten, and Altenburg, re-enter Switzerland at Neuhausen.

Referring to the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, the correspondent says:

"Friedrichshafen probably is one of the most closely guarded towns in Germany. Early in the war all strangers of allied, as well as of neutral, nationality were hustled out, and, save in the case of distinguished guests, no foreigner has since been allowed to set foot there. Half the workmen employed at the hangars are stated to be spies, commissioned to overlook the genuine mechanics.

"Motor boats, manned by the German secret service police, patrol the lake day and night. They dash up and down fussily, and the approach of a Swiss vessel to the German zone sends them hoarse with hooting. The chief patrol boat is stationed half way between Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn, and the Chief of Police, wearing as much gold braid as an Admiral, carries field glasses and a revolver. On Sunday afternoon Swiss peasants row out to get a glimpse of this pompous person.

"'Whom have you got with you?' he cried to my boatman, when we had stopped at least thirty yards from the German zone.

"'An Englishman, come to see the scenery,' replied the boatman.

"'Herr Klein,' called out the gold-braided chief, 'Herr Klein, come and ask the fellow what he wants. You can speak English.'

"Herr Klein, an elderly young man, rapidly going bald, emerged from the machine room.

"'What are you doing here?' he asked.

"'We came to see your Zeppelins,' I replied.

"Herr Klein translated and his chief laughed heartily.

"'Tell him he'd see more Zeppelins if he stayed in England,' he replied.

"While the secret policemen were echoing the laughter, the chief began to finger his revolver.

"'Pretty weapon, this,' he said darkly. 'Full steam ahead.'

"The patrol boat dashed northward, and in the descending darkness we rowed back to the Swiss bank of Lake Constance."

LAUD RAIDS BY ZEPPELINS.

German Churchmen Want Hundreds to Drop Bombs on England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — The German newspapers are again discussing Zeppelin raids.

Theodore Kaftan, General Superintendent of the Prussian Protestant Church, publicly expressed the hope that hundreds of Zeppelins would drop bombs on England, on the ground that it would be the best way of serving the cause of world peace.

The Vorwärts, the central organ of the Socialist Party, stigmatized this pronouncement as the doctrine of "the war of Christianity."

The Reichsbote, the organ of the Lutheran pastors, defended the Superintendent and stated "What he said is the interpretation also of our inmost thoughts."

The Germania, the Berlin organ of the Centre Party and the Prussian Roman Catholics, now expresses complete acquiescence in the views of the Protestant Church dignitary on this subject, and in reply to the Socialist indictment writes:

"We repudiate most emphatically the notion that there is anything in aerial warfare (which is moreover a perfectly legitimate means of attack, and in our case doubly justified for well-known reasons when applied to England) that Christianity can condemn. There can be absolutely no question of that.

"It is true that for the Christian war is a bitter and hard trial ordained by God, and that he prays and implores God it may be brought to an end speedily. This cannot and must not, however, prevent a Christian from regarding himself as an instrument of God in this same war and from making use of all permissible means at his disposal in order to gain victory for his nation and its just cause."

BRITISH AIRMEN LOST IN RAID

One of the Machines Which Assailed St. Denis Is Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A British aeroplane was lost in a raid yesterday over St. Denis, in Belgium thirty miles southeast of Brussels.

"Yesterday afternoon naval aeroplanes attacked the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis," says an official statement issued here today. "A large number of bombs were dropped with good effect. One of our machines failed to return.

"During the same afternoon a naval aeroplane successfully attacked and brought down in flames a hostile kite balloon near Ostend. The attack was carried out under anti-aircraft fire of the heaviest description, but the pilot returned safely."

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—During August, the Overseas News Agency says, thirty-one men, twenty-seven women, and seventeen children, all civilians, were killed in the occupied districts of France and Belgium as a result of artillery and aeroplane bombardments by the Entente Allies. Fifty-two men, ninety women, and thirty-nine children were wounded. The total number of deaths, due to these causes since Sept., 1915, the news agency says, is 1,363.

DUTCH BAG GERMAN PLANE.

Aviator Violating Air Neutrality Unhurt, Craft Is Hit.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8, (via London, Saturday, Sept. 9.)—According to the Maestricht Nouvelles, a German monoplane after being hit in the wings and petrol tank by bullets by Dutch soldiers, while flying over Dutch territory, landed in the Dutch village of Koosterin. The aviator, who was uninjured, and his machine were interned.

The newspaper says the aviator probably lost his way while on a reconnoissance.

RUMANIAN DRIVE FORCES FOE BACK

Continued from Page 1.

Doiran. There was comparative calm on the Serbian front.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down southwest of Lake Doiran. It fell in flames within our lines.

A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki says: "Documents found on Bulgarian officers, both the slain and those made prisoners, prove the overwhelming importance which the Bulgarian command attached to the offensive in Macedonia, and especially to the defeat of the Serbians occupying the line on the western shore of Lake Ostrova.

"A Serbian Communique points out that far from achieving these aims, the Bulgarians, after the sacrifice of nearly 15,000 men, are too exhausted to make the least offensive movement and are digging themselves in. The Bulgarians admit they found their Verdun at Ostrova."

Greeks "Invited" to Quit Florina.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, dated Friday, says the German commandant has "invited" the Greek authorities to quit Florina, (fifteen miles southeast of Monastir,) where the Greek administration will be suppressed.

KAISER GOING TO BULGARIA.

Will Decorate Commanders Who Captured Tutrakan.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9.—Emperor William plans to go to Bulgaria to confer the order of Pour le Merite on the Bulgar and German commanders who captured the Rumanian fortress of Tutrakan, says The Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

Italians Are Expecting Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Rudyard Kipling was expected at the Italian front last month, but the visit was postponed until the end of September. Italians are looking forward to seeing him, and hope he will show to the world what Italy is doing in the war. He will be received by all the powers that be, from the King down.

HALICZ GARRISON MAY BE CUT OFF

Russians Drive Austro-Germans Across the Gnita Lipa and Menace Railroad.

HOLD DVINA RIVER GAINS

Germans Attack Repeatedly, but Fail to Recapture Positions Lost on the West Bank.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Russians in Galicia, operating in the region of Halicz, which it was announced yesterday was under bombardment, have driven the Austro-Germans across the Gnita Lipa River to the northwest of the city, and thus menace the garrison's sole remaining railroad communication—the line which runs northwestward to Lemberg. The official report made public today also conveys the information that the Russian troops which crossed the Dvina River north of Dvinsk hold the positions they captured despite repeated attacks. It follows:

After artillery preparation, the Germans developed repeated attacks against our detachments which yesterday occupied a portion of the enemy positions on the western bank of the Dvina north of Dvinsk. The German attacks were repelled by our fire.

After a fierce action with artillery, mine throwers, and bomb mortars, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the town of Velitsk, in the direction of Kovel, but was repelled by our fire.

In the region of the Gnita Lipa our offensive continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance, bombarding our troops from positions on the right (west) bank of the river, to which he retired under our pressure.

The present operations in Galicia are regarded by military critics in Petrograd as a "Russian general attack," says a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital. The military critics comment on the difficulty facing the Central Powers in being driven to fight on two fronts, namely, against General Sakharoff on the east and Generals Scherbatchoff and Letchitzky on the south.

VIENNA, Sept. 8, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued this evening:

Russian front: Heavy fighting continues east of Halicz. All positions still remain in our hands.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (via London.)—Repeated Russian attacks against the German positions on the Zlota Lipa, southeast of Brzezany, in Galicia, failed with considerable Russian losses, says today's German official statement reporting the operations on the eastern front. The text of the statement follows:

Eastern war theatre: There was nothing new to report on the front of Prince Leopold.

Front of Archduke Charles: On the Zlota Lina, southeast of Brzezany, and on the Najaromka, repeated Russian attacks failed, with considerable Russian losses.

In the Carpathians German enterprises southwest of Zielona and west of Shypot were successful. Enemy attacks southwest of Shypot were repulsed.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement, issued by the German War Department, says that several Russian aeroplanes attacked with bombs German positions in Courland, but that the attack was without success. German anti-aircraft guns forced one hostile biplane to land, and the occupants of the machine were made prisoner.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK.

One Norwegian Vessel and Two British Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British steamers Strathtay and Heathdene and the Ellerman liner Tagus have been sunk. The crew of the Strathtay was saved. Lloyd's also announces the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Hiso.

The Strathtay sailed from New York Aug. 22 for Havre. She was 370 feet long, of 4,428 tons gross, and was owned in Glasgow. Last year she was engaged in transportation of relief supplies for the Belgians. While at her dock in New York in July of 1915 an attempt was made to destroy her, fire bombs being found concealed in her holds.

The Tagus was a 937-ton liner.

The Heathdene was a 3,541-ton vessel, 340 feet long, with a beam of 45 feet. She was built at Sunderland in 1901 and owned by the Dene Steamship Company of Newcastle.

Shipping records give two Norwegian steamers named Hiso. The larger one, and probably the one referred to by Lloyd's, is of 1,562 tons gross, and left the Tyne on Aug. 20 for Oran. She was owned in Arendal. Another steamer Hiso, of 112 tons gross, is owned in Aalesund.

ITALIANS BEAT OFF ATTACK.

Severe Fight in the Sugana Valley Ends in Austrian Repulse.

ROME, Sept. 8, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian troops made a violent attack Wednesday night against the Italian lines on Civaron, in the Sugana Valley, but after brisk fighting the Austrians were forced to retire, abandoning their arms and ammunition and leaving some dead on the ground. The Italian official statement, issued today, says:

"In the Adige Valley weak attacks on Monte Gigovo and northeast of Serravalle were repulsed.

"A more violent attack was attempted by the enemy on the evening of the 6th against our lines on Civaron, in the Sugana Valley. After brisk fighting the Austrians had to withdraw, abandoning their arms and ammunition and leaving some dead on the ground.

"Our Alpine troops under cover of fog surprised the enemy and stormed a trench on the slopes of Tofana No. 1, in the Travenanzes Valley.

"On the rest of the front there was only the usual artillery activity."

TIGHTEN BARS ON ALIENS.

England Will Bar All Foreign Workers Except on Munitions.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Official Gazette today prints an amendment to the order-in-council governing the restrictions imposed upon aliens by which after Oct. 1 the written sanction and approval of the Board of Trade must be obtained for the admission to the United Kingdom of any alien who works in any other capacity than munitions work.

A rigid application of this order, some officials say, apparently would exclude from the United Kingdom foreign actors, singers, musicians, and all others who do not come to work in munitions factories.

CALLS FOR PROPERTY LISTS.

England to Know Subjects' Possessions in Enemy Countries.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—King George today signed a proclamation requiring British subjects to make returns in regard to property owned by them in countries at war with Great Britain, and also of claims made by them against subjects or Governments of hostile countries.

FIRED ON AMERICAN FLAG.

Owego's Captain Says Ensign Was Flying When U-Boat Opened Up.

Captain E. W. Barlow of the American steamship Oswego, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, said the contention of the German Admiralty that he was not flying the national colors when the vessel was fired at by a submarine in the English Channel on Aug. 3 was incorrect.

"We were off the French coast at the time in a thick haze," said he, "and had an American flag twenty-two feet long flying at the stern. In addition, there were two American flags painted on the side, with the ship's name and U. S. A. I was in the cabin at dinner on Aug. 3 when the first mate came and informed me that there was some vessel firing close by. When I got on deck I could hear the sound of rapid small-gun firing on the starboard quarter, but could distinguish nothing on account of the haze.

"I counted twelve shots, one of which passed near the stern of our ship, and I stopped the engines immediately. Presently a submarine appeared on the surface and the commander ordered me to come on board with my papers. When I got alongside in my boat he said to me, in good English, 'Captain, you ought to be more careful; this is war time.'

"I replied: 'You ought to be careful; did you not see my flag at the stern?' He said he had signalled me to stop, and fired because I took no notice, and I asked him how I could see his signals when I could not make out his boat in the haze."

Captain Barlow said he did not think the submarine commander had any intention of hitting the Owego, but merely wished her to stop and examine the papers. He gave Captain Barlow a permit that the Owego had been examined and that she was all right. The paper was signed "Neimbrinck, Kommandant U."

TELLS OF AMERICAN "PAL."

Elkington, Restored to British Army, Describes Loyal Legion Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Col. Elkington, whom the King has restored to his rank in the army for gallant service in the French Foreign Legion, is now home in England with a knee smashed by a bullet. Interviewed by newspaper men he paid a tribute to the work of the legion, saying:

"I don't think that the men in the legion fear anything. I never saw such men, and I think that in the attack at Champagne they were perfectly wonderful. I never saw such a cool lot in my life as when they went forward to face the German fire. It was a great fight; they were all out for blood, and although they were almost cut up there, they got the German trenches."

As regards the constitution of the legion, he said that the senior officers were almost without exception French, but the rank and file were drawn from every part of the globe. A Turk would be standing shoulder to shoulder with an Armenian. There were also Americans, Spaniards, Swiss, and Swedes, together with men who could only be described as cosmopolitans. There were very few English.

Speaking to a London Times representative, Elkington said:

"There was an American with me called Wheeler, a famous surgeon. He came over and joined the French Red Cross. He had tired of that and joined the legion. I met him first marching up to the front. I though he was a tramp, and I expect that he thought I was one. We marched together, ate together, and became great pals. He was a fine chap and did not know what fear was and helped to make it a lot easier for me. We went into action together and fought together, both shot in the leg. He gave me first aid and, looking at my leg, said: 'I say, old man, they will have to take that off.'

"Then he fainted across my leg and hurt me like the devil, but he saved my life. He is now home again. He got the Croix de Guerre, but was lamed and of no use for further service, so he was invalided out."

WOMEN ON CARS TO SALUTE

Prussian Tramway Authorities Enforce Semi-Military Rule.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the women employes of the street car system of Elberfeld, Prussia, by the following orders recently issued by the management:

"In accordance with the regulations of our administration, female employes must salute their superiors by laying their hands on their head covers. It is ordered that on all our lines female conductors in uniform must salute in military fashion. This order now applies to all our employes."

In reporting this incident, the Elberfeld Kurier says that the railway women insist that it will be necessary for them to take lessons in saluting. Still another notice posted by the management reads:

"When a superior greets a subordinate female employe with 'Good morning,' the correct reply is not 'Good morning,' but the respectful raising of the hand to the head cover. If the employes in question do not observe this regulation they will be dismissed."

DIE IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

Two Welshmen, Brothers, Slain at the British Front.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The death of two brothers in each other's arms at the front is related in private dispatches. They were Corporal Tom and Private Henry Hardwidge, of Ferndale, Rhondda Valley, both members of a Welsh regiment.

An officer writes: "The elder, Tom, was hit by a sniper's bullet and lay in the open under a scorching sun when Henry, at the risk of his life, hastened to him with a pail of drinking water. Just as he reached him and as he was offering the water a sniper shot him. He clasped his brother as the latter rose to take the water and they died in each other's arms."

A third brother remains in action in France.

SKIPPER'S DEATH SENTENCE

German Authorities Later Release Man Captured by U-Boat.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8, (via London.)—The Haagsche Courant prints an interview with Skipper Taal of the trawler Gertruida, which was sunk by a German submarine.

The skipper was taken on board the submarine and carried to Germany, where, the interview says, he was condemned to death by a courtmartial on the charge of having a gun aboard his vessel and of having attempted to ram the submarine. On an appeal the skipper was pronounced not guilty.

Berlin Hears of Riot at Moscow.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency report that a revolt occurred recently at Moscow, resulting in the killing or wounding of a large number of persons. According to this account, wounded Russian soldiers, who were taken to Moscow in a hospital train, were left for some time without care, with the result that a large crowd assembled and made protests. Soldiers who were ordered to fire on the crowd refused to do so, these reports say, whereupon police were sent against the soldiers, resulting in a sanguinary encounter.

VIEWS GERMAN LINES THIRTY YARDS AWAY

British Observer Describes the Desolation of the Space Between Hostile Trenches.

GROUND LEVELED BY SHOTS

Visitor Picks Up Many Souvenirs, Including an Odd Contrivance for Making Fire in Rain.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The battlefield of the Somme, as seen through a periscope from the first-line trenches of the British, or, to be more exact, German trenches which had been captured by General Haig's men in the great Anglo-French advance, is described by an observer who was permitted to visit the lines. The observer's story has just been made public by the Official Intelligence Bureau. The description is as follows:

"Thirty yards from the Germans—such was my privileged situation when, in the company of a distinguished cavalry Captain, I took stock of matters at the outer edge of a system of trenches which, eight days before, was captured by an Anglo-Scotch combination of our troops.

"The Captain and I had the place to ourselves, and a more peaceful spot no one could desire. Less than a stone's throw away, with only a few barrow-loads of clay as an intervening shield, was the mighty Prussian military machine, which must be credited, no doubt, with an earnest abstract desire to kill, not only my military associate, but also my civilian self. On the other hand there was I unprovided with so much as an umbrella wherewith to defend myself; and I must confess to a momentary curiosity as to the probable course of events if that military machine were suddenly to let loose its power and fury against us, or, at any rate, if some of its more venturesome spirits were to scramble on to the level and come vaulting over the earthworks.

"'Ah!' said the Captain, when I put the suggestion before him, 'I only wish they would try it on.'

"And having let slip the word 'level,' in allusion to the narrow belt of land occurring between the hostile front trenches, I must hasten to explain that, so far as surface conditions were concerned, no word could be more grossly inapplicable.

"Grass hillocks we know. Sand dunes we know. Plowed land we know. But they reveal elements of symmetry and uniformity, and that fire-swept belt of No Man's Land was wholly unlike any of them. It had been smitten, crumpled, lashed, up-torn, and scorified by cascades of exploding shell until the surface of lawless irregularity found no parallel in the aspect either of land in any accustomed condition or of water in any familiar state of disturbance, whether as a whirlpool, cataract, or tempestuous sea. It was a landscape desolate and dead, without leaf or grass-blade—indeed, one could not but suppose that even the worms, insects, and seeds had been involved in the general doom.

Seen Through a Periscope.

"Some fifty yards back we had come upon an officer taking observations through a periscope; and he had courteously placed the instrument at my disposal. Thus I had my first vision of a paradoxical region which, while it looks to be lonely and empty, happens to be no less densely populated than a congested city.

"In that first revelation of the enemy's front; the only outstanding features were gaunt relics of trees that had been murdered and maimed. For the rest, it was a khaki-colored foreground of clay, wherein the German advanced line was distinguishable as a cutting that held a dark streak in shadow. Moreover, in front of that streak of shadow was a squalid higgledy-piggledy of tins and tatters that had been flung over the parapet to get them out of the way—discarded articles that did not stand out conspicuously by any distinction of color or tone, but which having been churned up with the landscape by high explosives, had become muddied over by the clay in which they were partly imbedded.

"Not, however, that the image in the periscope enabled me to grasp all that detail. But a minute later, without the aid of reflectors, I saw, on the other side of the trench, a belt of clay which, if not actually No Man's Land, had been No Man's Land eight days before, and had not since undergone alteration. At least some trifling modification had now begun on the further fringe, where a party of Tommies were engaged in abstracting from the earth the middens of rags and nondescript oddments. That at any rate represents the impression made upon the eye by articles of equipment which had been buried by bombardment, but which, it seemed, would be once more serviceable when cleaned and renovated.

"Presently my attention was called to the ground level. The Captain picked up and handed to me the trenching tool of a German soldier—a tool which, in size, was a compromise between a spade and a trowel, and which, besides being of no use as a pick, could not be carried so easily as the English tool made in two parts. That little alien spade, however, was noteworthy for its structural strength, the sturdy ash handle being firmly fixed in a double collar of steel, and the shoulders of the blade being of twofold thickness and heavily riveted.

"'If you like,' said the Captain, 'you can keep it as a souvenir.'

"But my eager acquiescence was interrupted by a cheerful lad who, proffering me another German trencning tool, said:

"'Perhaps you would sooner have this one, as I think it is rather a better specimen.'

"Nor was his judgment at fault. The handle, instead of being of uniform thickness throughout, ended in a knob (on which, by the way, the letter 'W' had been roughly carved).

"Rumaging about in the mud the Captain and I found other articles that the former occupants of the trench had left behind them.

"One was a round metal box with a hinged lid which, when open, disclosed fixed contents covered by wire gauze, suggesting that those contents were destined to be saturated

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CONGRESS ENDS; WILSON LAUDS IT

"A Very Remarkable Session," He Says, Regretting Uncompleted Labor Program.

THE LEADERS LOOK AHEAD

Plan to Make Railroad Legislation the Feature of Next Winter's Work.

CLOSING SCENES ARE QUIET

House Leaders Forget Party Lines —Fitzgerald Praises Mann, the Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Congress adjourned finally this morning, concluding a session lasting nine months and two days, and will not reassumble until December 4 unless some great emergency causes the President to call a special session. In the Senate and the House the concluding sessions were brief and were devoted to bits of legislation and routine business that had been left from yesterday's protracted sittings. President Wilson went to the Capitol to sign eleventh-hour measures and left Washington at 1 o'clock, not to return until after the Presidential election in November. Most Senators and Representatives also left town for their homes.

While the closing saw the Administration legislative program mainly completed some things wait to be considered at the Winter session, notably the remainder of the President's program of railroad legislation which was partially enacted to prevent the threatened strike. In a formal statement issued after the adjournment the President said:

A very remarkable session of Congress has just closed, full, as all recent sessions of the Congress have been, of helpful and humane legislation which constitutes contributions of capital importance to the defense, the economic progress, and the wholesome life of the country.

It is to be regretted that the session could not have continued long enough to complete the program recently projected with regard to the accommodation of labor disputes between the railways and the employes, but it was not feasible in the circumstances to continue the session any longer, and therefore only the most immediately pressing parts of the program could be completed.

The rest, it is agreed, has merely been postponed until it can be more maturely deliberated and perfected. I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the two houses immediately upon the reassembling of Congress to undertake this additional legislation. It is evident that the country should be relieved of the anxiety which must have been created by recent events with regard to the future accommodation of such disputes.

Session's End Is Quiet.

The closing hours of Congress were remarkably quiet. The time fixed for adjournment was 10 o'clock. The Senate, which had taken a recess at 1:07 o'clock this morning, met again at 8, and the House assembled half an hour later. President Wilson arrived at the Capitol at 9 o'clock and went to the President's Room in the Senate wing, where he signed the General Revenue bill and some minor measures. In the hour he spent there he held a reception and afterward walked down the long flight of steps at the east entrance of the Senate with Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri on either side, while moving pictures were taken. These pictures are to be shown in Missouri to refute charges that the Missouri Senators are not on the best of terms with the President. Pictures were taken yesterday of Senator Reed leaving the White House offices arm in arm with Mr. Tumulty, the President's Secretary.

In the two hours that it was in session the Senate did little. Senator Owen spoke of his regret that the Corrupt Practices bill had not been passed. There was a short debate which resulted in the adoption of a resolution to investigate charges that Canadian officials had lobbied on a provision in the General Revenue bill providing for retaliation against the Dominion on account of restrictions on the shipment of salmon and halibut.

Senator Lewis endeavored to obtain the passage of a bill pensioning widows of veterans of the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection but objection was made by Senator Smith of Georgia. Senator Martine made a speech denouncing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for printing on its dining-car menu cards extracts from the speeches of Charles E. Hughes.

Just before 10 o'clock Vice President Marshall delivered the customary farewell speech. It was very brief.

"When I assumed the duties of this office," the Vice President said, "I thought it would be a terrible thing to keep silent; but the longer I stay here the more I think it is wiser to keep silent. We are about to leave here, some of us 'to point with pride' and others 'to view with alarm,' but I hope when we all come back we will have forgotten the animosities of the campaign and will remember that we are good friends."

House Galleries Almost Empty.

In the House the closing scenes were not of the usual lively order. Without the customary songs, shouting, and handshaking, the adjournment was a tame and uneventful affair. Less than one hundred members were on hand for the windup and the galleries were only half filled.

Convening at 8:30 o'clock the House attended to routine affairs and then settled back to listen to the annual statements from the Chairman and ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee in explanation of appropriations of the session. This was the ordinary partisan performance with the Democrats defending and the Republicans condemning the large appropriations.

Speaker Champ Clark, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, and Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, exchanged congratulations that the session had ended and indulged in non-partisan praise of one another and the House membership. Mr. Fitzgerald went so far as to express the hope that Mr. Mann, although a Republican, would be returned to Congress "because of his usefulness to the country."

Mr. Mann paid tribute particularly to the Speaker and "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Speaker Clark, saying that everybody had a habit of "hopping on Congress," defended that body and announced that some day he would deliver an hour's speech on the relations of the American Congress to the American people.

When 10 o'clock arrived a half dozen members were clamoring for recognition to get unanimous consent "to extend my remarks on the record."

"Be quick about it," exclaimed Speaker Clark, and the belated seekers for this permission were just in time.

One short cry of exultation went up as the gavel fell and Speaker Clark announced the session "adjourned without day." The chamber cleared within less than five minutes, and scores of members hurried toward the railroad station.

Following the adjournment Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, issued the following statement:

"We have put through more constructive legislation than any other session of Congress. It has been accomplished with good feeling all the way round. There have been less bitterness and less filibustering than in any other session that I recall. We have had united action on the Democratic side, although our margin was less than heretofore."

Clark Defends Congress.

The farewell speeches of the House leaders were generously applauded. Everybody was in excellent humor, but impatient for the adjournment hour.

Speaker Clark said that the record of the first session had been "a marvelous performance in legislative history." He continued:

"I thank the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, for his very kind remarks and fully reciprocate them. I rejoice that I have the personal friendship of all the members of the House, no difference about their politics. That will be one of the most pleasant recollections of my life, whatever the future holds in store.

"I am the only man I know of who invariably takes up the cudgels for Congress. No difference whether it is a lecture, a public speech, or a written essay, I always do that. Now it is a very strange predicament we are in in this country. Nearly everybody would like to have an office. A great many persons run for office, a very few of them get office, and everybody without any exception that I know of abuses the people who do get office. That is a strange thing, but it is true.

"I think the reason they hop on Congress so much is because it is a kind of impersonal criticism. To criticise the President is to fire at the individual, and if they took a notion to fire at the Speaker I suppose they would single him out and fire at him, but they can talk about Congress without hurting the feelings of anybody in particular. So they keep it up. If I live much longer and serve here much longer, some time I am going to take a whole hour to discuss the relations of the American Congress to the American people.

"I thank you all and wish you may make a safe return to your home and have a pleasant Summer and get back next December in good shape. Now, the gentleman said this Congress had been fortunate in some things. It has been extremely fortunate in the fact that only three members of the House have died. At one time when this House had only 357 members, seventeen members died in one session, and three of them were dead here in Washington at the same time. So I feel very much like giving thanks for us all that we are living and in good health."

Fitzgerald Praises Mann.

Chairman Fitzgerald then made his speech.

"I am not very much at flattery," he said, "and I do not know that I am so constituted that I can ever love a Republican much, but I think I can honestly say, speaking for the generality of the Democratic membership, that, while we are opposed to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, on partisan grounds, every member on this side of the House has a sincere admiration for his marvelous industry and capacity for legislative work.

"It is not only admired, but every one appreciates that it is for the welfare and best interests of the country. And, while I can never feel particularly inclined to mix up in Republican squabbles, I know that the men who have honestly at heart the interests of the American Republic are interested in the contest now being waged against the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, while he is here, attentive to his public duties; and we not only wish him success because of our personal regard for him, but we hope he will succeed in his party contest, whatever the other contests may have in store, because we believe it is best for the country. We congratulate him upon the fidelity with which he has devoted himself to his duties, and we commend his attention and industry to all present and prospective members of this House as an example to be emulated if their duties are to be properly discharged."

Good Words for Cannon.

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, said:

"The first session of the sixty-fourth Congress is now drawing to a close. It is not customary at any but the last session of a Congress to present a resolution thanking the Speaker. I cannot let the occasion go by without expressing the thanks of the two sides of the House. We have been blessed in this Congress by the presence on this side of the aisle of one of the greatest mn and statesmen our country has ever produced—the former Speaker of the House, my colleague, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

"I have watched with some admiration the growth and development which might naturally have been expected for the character of the majority leader of the House, the Hon. Claude Kitchin. I congratulate the House itself upon the admirable qualities which he has displayed in the leadership of the House.

"Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of truth that I am called upon to congratulate the country from the House upon the great Speaker. The minority side of the House is largely dependent upon the fairness and the courtesy of the Speaker to protect its rights, and that you have done. The Republican membership of the House and the entire membership thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the way you have presided over the House and the way you have filled the office—that great office of the Speaker."

Democrats Make Plans.

Informal conferences of a few Administration Senators and Congressmen turned after the adjournment today from thoughts of what had been achieved to contemplation of the future. No matter what happens in the November election, the Democratic Congress has three months of work ahead, and an ambitious program to complete. There was disappointment but no bitterness over the failure of some measures during the long session. The Immigration bill, the Corrupt Practices bill, and the bill to permit combinations of American exporters to meet foreign competition abroad went over.

For the Winter session the Democratic leaders look to the railroad legislation as the dominating feature. Before the strike emergency arose Congress, aroused to the necessity for transportation legislation, had created a joint subcommittee of the Senate and House, headed by Senator Newlands, to undertake a study of all transportation problems, including the advisability of Government ownership of public utilities, and to recommend legislation at the next session. The committee already has set Nov. 20 for the beginning of hearings on a wide range of subjects.

It has before it also the suggestions made by President Wilson which Congress did not accept in its haste to stop the railroad strike. Railroad Presidents and managers, labor leaders, shippers, investors, and students of government all will be summoned to cooperate with the investigating committee in its work, which is expected to result in the submission of important constructive legislation affecting transportation and attendant industrial problems of the country.

1917 DEFENSE COST TO BE $685,709,823

Preparedness the Biggest Item in Record Appropriations of $1,626,439,209.

FITZGERALD DEFENDS IT

Says Defense Burden Falls on Democrats Because Republicans Failed to Provide for It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—As the House made ready to adjourn today and it was announced that the appropriations of the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress reached the record total of $1,626,439,209.03, as against $1,-114,037,012.02 at the last session, an analysis of the situation was made by Chairman John J. Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee.

"The appropriations for military and naval purposes and for additional seacoast defenses," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "alone amount to $685,709,823.09. In addition to the direct appropriations contracts are authorized to be entered into obligating Congress to make appropriations hereafter in the sum of $231,945,275. But these contract authorizations include $225,206,000 for naval and coast defense purposes."

Representative Gillett, ranking Republican of the committee, said he would not criticise the national defense items, although he believed "the same amount of money might be arranged to produce far better results." He asserted, however, that the Democrats had not retrenched in other Governmental departments, and that extravagance ran through all the appropriation bills.

Mr. Fitzgerald argued that the national defense burden fell upon a Democratic Congress because preceding Republican Congresses had failed to provide for it. He renewed his recommendation that all appropriating power be placed in one committee of the House. The present method of divided responsibility for appropriations, he said, retarded co-operation in keeping down national expenditures.

"Although charges have been indiscriminately made for partisan political purposes that the Democratic Administration is wasteful and grossly extravagant," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "a careful analysis of the appropriations made at this session completely refutes such partisan contentions.

"The specific appropriations made during the session for all objects of expenditure for the Government amount to $1,626,439,209.03. In addition to the direct appropriations contracts are authorized to be entered into obligating Congress to make appropriations hereafter in the sum of $231,945,275.20. These contract obligations include $225,206,325.20 for naval and coast defense purposes. The remainder, $6,678,950, is for ordinary objects of Government.

"During the last year of a Republican Administration under Mr. Taft, the contract liabilities authorized for ordinary purposes, exclusive of naval or other national defense objects, aggregated the sum of $46,758,650, or an excess of $40,-079,700 over those of this session. Of the total contracts in excess of appropriations authorized for that year only $21,746,524 was for national defense, and $38,347,850 was for public buildings. At this session contracts are authorized in the sum of $225,206,325.20 for national defense and no contracts whatever for new public buildings.

"That President Wilson did not exaggerate when he stated that 'we have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party,' is conclusively established by the mere statement of what this Democratic Congress has done.

"The appropriations for military and naval purposes and for additional seacoast defenses alone amount to $685,-709,823.09. These appropriations have been provided in the following manner:

Army Appropriation act	$267,596,580.10
Naval Appropriation act	315,360,535.84
Fortification Appropriation act	25,747,550.00
Military Academy act	1,223,045.87
Sundry Civil Appropriation act:	
Armories and arsenals	4,683,495.00
Military posts	1,416,000.00
Military surveys	35,000.00
Panama Canal fortifications	4,833,000.00
Deficiency appropriations, military and naval establishments	46,770,648.58
National Guard camps	200,000.00
Nitrate plant	20,000,000.00
Total	$685,709,823.09

Taft Efficiency.

Referring to the "Taft Efficiency Commission," Representative Fitzgerald said:

"The whole proposition was so preposterous and intolerable that when a Democratic House of Representatives refused further continuance of appropriations to those who composed what is known to fame as the 'Taft Efficiency Commission' not one Representative or Senator of any party raised a voice in its behalf. Their greatest efficiency was displayed in the thorough manner in which they consumed in salaries the last penny of the sums appropriated for their work. Not only does the Republican platform declare for such a budget, but its candidate is proclaiming his determination to establish it.

"At present the State of New York has a Governor who was the leader in the Chicago convention of the forces urging the nomination of Justice Hughes. Governor Whitman professes to be an admirer of Justice Hughes and a believer in, and practicer of, the same political faith and governmental policies. He initiated a so-called responsible executive budget upon his assumption of the Governorship of New York. The result of his efforts to economize and to establish a business like budget has been a dismal failure, and resulted in an increase of $14,000,-000 in expenditures, practically 30 per cent. over the expenditures of his Democratic predecessor.

"Such efforts to accomplish reform in public expenditure are doomed at the very outset. Our theory of government and our institutions do not permit the adoption of what many really seek—the British method of preparing a budget. It is a curious anomaly that while many publicists in the United States are so lavish in their praise and so determined in their advocacy of the British budget system, in England it is now, and for some years has been, the subject of severe condemnation. In British war finance, 1914-15, Mr. W. R. Lawson, a writer of considerable note on financial matters, discusses extensively and condemns severely in the chapter entitled 'The Doom of the One-man Budget,' the system prevalent in Great Britain.

"A careful perusal of this chapter would undoubtedly enlighten and effectively silence many who so glibly advocate the adoption in our Government of a plan similar to the British system.

"The Democratic Party, in its platform adopted at St. Louis in June, announced the only feasible, practical, and effective system of Treasury control. As the House of Representatives, under the Constitution is the guardian of the public purse, its control can be effective only under certain conditions.

Expects a Reform.

"The essential for such control is the concentration in one body or committee of jurisdiction of expenditures from the public funds. It is the ancient and effective system of our Government. Public opinion will eventually compel such a reform. Undoubtedly there are serious difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. The natural ambitions of Representatives, the fear that excessive power will result to a smaller number of Representatives, a disinclination to surrender power now exercised by other committees—all are potent to prevent the change.

"But the best for the country is the real desire of every member of Congress. They continually subordinate individual views and ambitions in a patriotic desire to serve their country effectively, and that deep-rooted and predominating sentiment among the Representatives of the people will be persuasive for the proper reform when the time is opportune.

"The extraordinary expenditures authorized at this session have necessarily required additional tax burdens. Our country is rich, its people are prosperous. Compared with the burdens levied under normal conditions in other countries our tax burdens are light. As they increase a keener interest will be awakened among greater numbers in public expenditures and in our national finances. The more extensive such interest the better for our country, for its results will be more efficient administration, more careful scrutiny of governmental expenditures, more thorough consideration of governmental activities, more rigid accountability by public officials for their policies and their conduct."

Representative Gillett, analyzing appropriations for several years past, said:

"Eliminating in each of these years the amounts for national defense, there remains for the civil functions of the Government in 1911, the last Republican Congress, $743,704,214.54, and for this Congress, $940,720,886.34, an increase of $196,973,172, or 20 per cent.

"The appropriations made this year exceed the estimates of expenditures submitted by the Administration by $182,581,401.47.

"The estimates of this session are, of course, the largest in our history. They exceed the estimates of last year by $388,609,823.85.

"Moreover, these estimates requested by President Wilson exceed the revenues which he estimates for the year in which they are to be expended by $182,851,-808.16.

"Opinions will differ as to where the cuts should have been made. There are innumerable small items of expense which seem of slight account by themselves, but which unite to form the swelling and overwhelming flood of extravagance. I will suggest a few very large items, some of which in this time of stress might have been omitted or postponed or reduced.

New public buildings	$7,448,980
Furniture for buildings	775,000
Valuation of railroads	3,500,000
Reclamation projects	8,884,000
Alaskan railroad	6,247,620
The increase over last year for rivers and harbors	10,898,135
To the States for roads	5,000,000
Rural credits	9,100,000
Shipping bill	30,100,000

"A large part of the appropriation of this year goes to pay salaries. You will remember the platform on which this Administration was elected declared, 'We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Government and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.' The only offices which I have been able to discover abolished during the entire period of this Administration were the five Judges constituting the Commerce Court and the four minor places connected with the court. The places were by law of life tenure, and so as they could not be filled by deserving Democrats they were naturally regarded as useless and abolished.

"Although to meet these enormous expenses the country has been burdened with new and burdensome taxes, yet they are proving insufficient, and bonds are to be issued to meet the deficit. That we are accustomed to under a Democratic Administration. The last Administration of President Cleveland met its running expenses by issuing bonds to the amount of $262,315,400. One of the loudest boasts of this campaign is that we have been kept at peace, yet now it is proposed to issue $150,000,000 bonds to emphasize the peace with Mexico and $70,000,000 more for the Shipping Board and the nitrate plant."

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RATIFY MANILA ROAD SALE.

Insular Authorities Take Over Lines for $4,000,000.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—The sale of the Manila Railroad to the Philippine Government was ratified today by Governor General Harrison and President Higgins of the railroad. Clyde A. De Witt of the Public Utilities Commission now is in Washington arranging the details of the transfer.

The railroad has been encountering financial difficulties for several years. The sale agreement provides that the Government will receive all the capital stock of the company for $4,000,000.

Governor General Harrison has named as Secretary of the Interior Rafael Palma, who for several years has been a member of the Philippine Commission. Governor Harrison himself assumed the portfolio of Public Instruction, including the Bureaus of Education and Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Philippine bonds soon will be offered for public sale, the War Department announced today, to pay for the Manila Railroad. Governor General Harrison today cabled the War Department that he had signed the final contract of transfer, authorized by the Philippine Assembly last February.

The Manila Railroad has trackage of 350 miles, extending in three directions from Manila, and is the only railroad on the island of Luzon.

Park Visitors Break Records.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Glacier National Park this season has broken all previous records as an American tourist attraction. More than 10,000 travelers visited the park from June 1 to Aug. 20, an excess even over last year, when there was heavy travel to the California exhibitions and to an unusually large number of conventions held on the Pacific Coast. Government officials announce that this is a record for rapid popularity in the history of national parks, when it is considered that Glacier Park is one of the newest of Uncle Sam's group of playgrounds.

Navy Hydroaeroplane Lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Lieutenant W. G. Child, one of the navy aviators, fell into the Potomac River today with a hydroaeroplane. He was rescued uninjured by a passing excursion steamer. The machine sunk.

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Paul Albert Helmer, the French Academician, demonstrates by convincing logic that the military caste forced the Kaiser into the war.

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The editor of the Literary Supplement of The London Times in a profoundly stirring essay explains what is meant by "Militarism." This will appeal especially to all neutrals.

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The Irish situation is reviewed and the official documents that appeared in August are given. This consecutive story of the entire situation will prove a boon to the tens of thousands who want to preserve the historic documents relating thereto.

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HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

FIND MANY PUZZLES IN INHERITANCE TAX

New Federal Levy Has Sliding Rates and Aims Especially at Great Estates.

END OF WAR STAMPS

Many Imposts Will Not Go Into Effect Until January—Heavy Duty on Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The General Revenue law, approved by President Wilson this morning, becomes operative at midnight tonight. The stamp taxes on telegrams and documents expired then. One important change is that the exemption of $4,000 from income tax which has heretofore been given only to married men living with their wives or married women living with their husbands, is extended by the new act to the "head of a family." This means that widowers or widows with dependent children will receive the benefit of the $4,000 exemption, and it may also apply to cases where a brother, for example, supports younger brothers and sisters.

The inheritance taxes, the first ever imposed by the Federal Government, also went into effect at midnight. The rates of the inheritance tax on estates of millionaires are from 6 to 10 per cent. on amounts in excess of successive limits from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

This part of the new revenue law is likely to prove very confusing to the public, the property owners whose estates will be affected by it, and the Government officials who must execute the law. For instance it was said at the Treasury Department tonight that the man who has an estate of any amount exceeding $5,000,000 will leave a problem for his executors that will involve ten different rates of taxation. There will be a tax of 10 per cent. on all that part of the estate exceeding $5,000,000; another of 9 per cent. on the million between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000; another of 8, another of 7, and another of 6 per cent. on the successive millions down to $1,000,000. Of this latter amount $550,000 will pay a tax of 5 per cent., and the $450,000 will pay a series of taxes from 4 per cent. down to 1 per cent.

W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Assistant Commissioner, David E. Gates, were in conference today for the purpose of examining the taxation features of the new law and to formulate the regulations for its execution. Commissioner Osborne said tonight that it would not be possible to express any definite opinion of the actual effect of the law before it had been examined thoroughly and worked out in practical regulations. The law is complicated in many features.

Inheritance Tax Puzzles.

The execution of the inheritance tax provisions, it is expected, will give Government officials greater perplexity than almost any other part of the new law. The law applies to the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. The execution of the act is entrusted to collectors of internal revenue. The collector of the district in which the decedent may live will collect the tax. If the decedent should have no domicile in the United States, then the collector in whose district the part of the estate liable to tax is situated would take jurisdiction.

If such part of the estate is situated in more than one district, then the Collector at Baltimore, Md., is to collect the tax. The selection of the Baltimore Collectorship for the administration of the inheritance tax law is designed to bring the control of the business of collecting taxes of nonresident American millionaires as nearly as possible under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whose office is in the Baltimore district.

End of Stamp Taxes.

Much confusion apparently exists throughout the country in regard to the abolishment of stamp taxes as provided in the new law. Commissioner Osborn and Assistant Commissioner Gales examined the stamp section of the bill carefully. They said tonight that all adhesive stamp provisions in the act of Oct. 22, 1914, known as the Emergency Revenue law, would cease to have force at midnight tonight.

The only emergency taxes retained by the new law are those of Sections 3 and 4 of the law of 1914, and those apply to tobacco in its various forms and to special taxes on theatres, moving-picture shows, and various other organizations. These run until Jan. 1, 1917, when the new taxes provided in the new law will go into effect. Provision is made in the new law for the redemption of all kinds of war-tax stamps which have not been used if they are presented within two years after their purchase.

The special taxes which go into effect Jan. 1, 1917, cover a wide range. Circuses will pay $100 a year. Theatres will be taxed $25 for a seating capacity of 250; $50 for a capacity of 500; $75 for a capacity of 650, and $100 for a capacity of over 800. All public exhibitions not especially named in the act will be taxed $10 if they are conducted for profit. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms will have to pay $5 for each alley or table. The act exempts such alleys and rooms "in private homes."

Special taxes are imposed on manufacturers of tobacco and cigars ranging from $5 for an aggregate of sales amounting to 50,000 pounds up to $12 for 100,000 pounds. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 pounds per annum will pay 5 cents a pound. Cigar-makers will pay from $2 for 50,000 cigars up to $12 for making 400,000.

Wines containing more than 14 per cent. alcohol will pay 4 cents a gallon, not exceeding 21 per cent. of alcohol, 10 cents a gallon, and exceeding 21 and not over 24 per cent., 25 cents a gallon. Wines above that grade will be classified as distilled spirits and pay accordingly.

Domestic and imported sparkling wines, liquors, cordials, and similar compounds will pay 8 cents on each half-pint bottle and at that rate on less quantities. On Jan. 1, 1917, the tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquors will be $1.50 per barrel of thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for fractional parts of a barrel.

A duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem is placed on all colors, dyes, or stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, and explosives, natural alizarin and indigo, and colors and dyes derived from them.

TAKE UP LOBBY CHARGE.

Senate to Find if Canada Defeated Retaliation Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Just before final adjournment this morning the Senate adopted a resolution to investigate the charge by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon that a Canadian lobby had influenced the defeat of a retaliatory amendment to the Revenue bill barring Canadian fish from the North Pacific from entering United States ports. The resolution was presented by Senator Curtis of Kansas, who said that the charges were serious, and should not be passed by without investigation. This was especially necessary, he said, on account of a letter from Secretary Lansing, placed in the Record, asserting that on July 12 the State Department received an informal and confidential communication from the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to the effect that the Canadian Government had requested him to say that the passage of the retaliatory law would affect the relations of the two countries, and might cause the Canadian Government to enact retaliatory legislation.

Senator Chamberlain said that he did not know that any lobby had attempted to influence Congress directly, but it had done so through the State Department. Secretary Lansing informed Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, of the position taken by the British Ambassador, and there the matter rested, according to the statements made. It is known that Sir Joseph Pope, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs; Richard Fount, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, and Colville Barclay, the Counselor of the British Embassy, had a conference with Acting Secretary of Commerce Edwin F. Sweet and Dr. Hugh F. Smith, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, in regard to the matter, but no action was taken that has appeared in the proceedings of Congress.

Sir Joseph while in Washington was the guest of Secretary Lansing and Mr. Lansing's father-in-law, John W. Foster. The Canadian Minister and Mr. Foster formed a warm friendship many years ago while acting together on an international commission.

The resolution of investigation provides for the appointment of a committee of five Senators. Vice President Marshall named Senators Overman, Reed, Walsh, Nelson, and Cummins. The committee will begin its inquiry in November.

Senator Chamberlain in discussing the investigation said:

"I do not say there has been anything improper in such acts. I was careful to explain when I charged existence of the lobby against the halibut amendment that these Canadian officials, so far as I knew, had not appeared at the Capitol. My information is just this: They brought every pressure to bear upon heads of Government departments to oppose my amendment.

"I know personally that President Wilson and every member of his Cabinet strongly favored my amendment. I do not know why the measure, after being adopted by the Senate, was struck out, nor why House conferees on the bill opposed it so strongly that the Senate conferees, despite strong fights to retain it, finally acceded to the House and dropped the provision.

"I believe if this investigation is pressed vigorously it will serve as a stop signal to foreign Governments whose officials do as Canadian officials did in this case."

In the House today Representative Gardner denounced the idea of a lobby from Canada as absurd. He said that the great part of the Pacific Northwest fisheries was owned by Boston men, who were opposed to Senator Chamberlain's retaliatory amendment. They did not object, he said, to the Canadian Order in Council, by which United States fishermen are prevented from selling their catch in Canada, and must ship it in bond for sale in the United States.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said it was silly to say there was a lobby against the retaliatory amendment.

"That bill," he said, "was introduced into the House some time ago, and we then promised the Chicago dealers in fish a hearing. Others also opposed the exclusion of the salmon and halibut from Northern waters. Chicago is a distributing point, hence its interest. It was brought out that about half of the supply of these fish in the United States comes from Canada and half from our own waters. The contention of the Chicago dealers was that to shut off half the supply would result in heavy increase in prices.

"Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, member of the Ways and Means Committee, and also one of the conferees, spoke before the committee in behalf of the American fishing fleet. The fleet in Pacific waters is owned by Boston interests. He opposed the measure, speaking for American fisheries.

"The State Department several months ago protested against the ... Further time was asked for investigation because it was feared that it might lead to complications. About that time the rider was introduced. The State Department withdrew its objection, and the real reason the rider went out was because it was in conflict with American interests.

"The charge that the Canadian Government had a lobby here which had anything to do with it is ridiculous, absurd, and unfounded."

NEW LAW FREES STOCKS.

Federal Stamp Tax Expires Today, Exchange Authorities Say.

After exchanging telegrams with correspondents in Washington yesterday and going closely over the text of the war revenue bill, as signed by the President yesterday, the Stock Exchange authorities late yesterday afternoon practically reached the conclusion that, beginning today, sellers of stocks will be relieved of the Federal stamp tax of $2 a hundred shares.

The law takes effect today, which is the day after enactment, the Stock Exchange authorities were told. They construed this to mean that sales of stock made today need not carry the Federal tax since the deliveries of these stocks will not be made until Monday. The same principle was followed when the law took effect, sellers paying on all deliveries made on the day of operation. As it turned out, the Government was a loser on the precedent, for there was no open trading in stocks Dec. 1, 1914.

The tax amounted to $2 a hundred shares on all shares of $100 par value or fraction thereof. The customer and brokers trading for their own account paid it. On every round turn of stocks in 100 shares the tax combined with the State tax and the commission meant a cost of $20 to the customer. That overhead of speculation will now be $27.

The tax was a profitable one to the Government. The law levying it was patterned after the State law and on the assumption that the Government collected as much as did the State, it brought in $7,700,000 in the period between Dec. 1, 1914, and June 30 last in this State alone. At least $1,000,000 more must have been paid since the end of June.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third, or uptown, District, announced last night that the law requiring revenue stamps on cosmetics and documents was repealed when the President signed the new revenue act yesterday. The Collector said that from midnight last night no more stamps would be required on articles covered by stamp tax schedules A and B of the Emergency War act of October, 1914.

SOON TO START TEST OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Concerted Action Will Follow Meeting of the Presidents to be Held Within a Month.

LAWYERS FRAME OPINIONS

Method of Court Attack Still Undetermined — Executives Gathering Facts.

The Presidents of the railroads of the United States will meet within the next four weeks to decide what to do about the eight-hour law passed by Congress to head off a strike by the four railway brotherhoods. The place of the meeting has not been decided upon, but it will probably be in New York or Chicago. No concerted action by the railroads to test the constitutionality of the law will be made until after the meeting.

In the meanwhile lawyers for the railroads are framing opinions as to the new law's agreement with the Constitution. Some of the railroad lawyers have said that it may be attacked upon three grounds; first, that it is confiscatory; second, that it is class legislation, and third, that Congress has no power to legislate wages for privately-owned corporations. There have been suggested various methods of going about a test in the courts. One is that after it goes into effect Jan. 1, 1917, a stockholder bring action to restrain a railroad from paying the increased wages and that thus the law be ruled upon by the courts. Another is that on and after Jan. 1 the railroads refuse to pay the higher wages and then fight suits by the brotherhoods. The brotherhoods have said that if the railroads refused to obey the law, they will not strike, but will bring criminal action against the roads. No plan has been decided upon.

The National Conference Committee of the railways, which conducted the negotiations with the four brotherhoods, is holding daily meetings at the Grand Central Terminal.

They are trying to figure out just what the law as passed by Congress does to the railroads. They figured that President Wilson's plan for settlement of the strike crisis would have cost the roads $60,000,000 a year, as much, they say, as they got out of their five-year fight for the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates granted last year. This estimate was predicated upon granting a basic eight-hour day to the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, members of the four brotherhoods. But the law Congress passed is worded to include all persons engaged in the operation of trains in interstate commerce.

Does this law affect only the 125 systems for which negotiations were being conducted with the unions, or does it mean, as the brotherhoods assert, that the other seventy-five railroad systems of the country are included? Does the law apply to the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of freight trains, as contemplated in the negotiations with the brotherhoods, or does it include trackmen, switchmen, telegraphers, and others who might be said to be engaged in interstate commerce? These are questions the Conference Committee is debating. The tables prepared by the Conference Committee will be placed before the railroad Presidents when they meet. The railroads see a danger that the congressional settlement is going to be a good deal more expensive that the plan offered by President Wilson or the original demands of the men.

Another angle of the situation which is said to be receiving consideration relates to the outcome of the November elections. Some of the railroad executives, after reading Mr. Hughes's characterizations of the action of Congress at the instigation of President Wilson, are led to believe that if the Republican national ticket is victorious this Fall, there may be a very good chance for the repeal of the eight-hour law.

8-HOUR BILL G. O. P. ISSUE.

Committee Formally Decides That Wilson is Blameworthy.

The Republican National Committee reached a definite decision yesterday to make a prominent campaign issue of the Adamson Eight-Hour bill. Chairman Willcox was opposed at first, but Mr. Hughes's speeches made him change his mind.

"The one fact which stands out and should be clearly understood regarding the recent railway legislation enacted by Congress on the demand of President Wilson," said Mr. Willcox yesterday, "is that in reality it does not provide for the eight-hour day but is purely and simply an enactment for the definite fixing of daily wages.

"By this legislation a precedent has now been established by which wage scales in gainful occupations are to be determined by legislation. If this precedent can or ought to be followed, the State Legislature could fix the compensation of employes of street railroads, gas and electric light companies or any other corporations rendering a quasi-public service within a State. Under this legislation, the principle of arbitration is thrown to the scrap heap in order to meet a political exigency in the interest of a waning political figure. The administration has placed this country in a most humiliating position."

The committee will probably add a supplemental chapter on the bill to the campaign text book, recently published.

GARDNER ASKS FOR INQUIRY.

Says Pro-Germans Have Funds for Massachusetts Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A demand for an investigation of the alleged activities of pro-German propagandists in Congressional districts of Massachusetts was made in a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Augustus O. Gardner, a Massachusetts Republican. The resolution cannot be taken up before December, but this did not deter Mr. Gardner from asking an inquiry on the closing day of the session, and thereby calling attention to the alleged activities of the American Commerce and Protective Committee of the American Embargo Conference, "or similar organizations."

Under the resolution Congress is to ascertain the source of such organizations' funds, their activities and several other details. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be and he is hereby directed to appoint a committee of five members of the House of Representatives whose duty it shall be to make a full and complete investigation concerning the activities of the American Commerce and Protective Committee of the American Embargo Conference and of such other similar organizations as may be designated by the House of Representatives with a view to ascertaining the source of their funds, the object of their activities, whether or not their members have violated the neutrality laws of the United States, the names of Senators and members of the House of Representatives whose nomination or election they have assisted or opposed, and whether or not they have violated the Corrupt Practices acts of the United States or of any State of the Union.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Gardner said:

"The various pro-German political committees have different names, but my resolution of investigation will cover any one of them which participates in elections in violation of the Corrupt Practices act.

"It is commonly understood that one of the pro-German organizations has a large fund in Massachusetts which it intends to use in four Congressional districts. I shall not press this resolution till Congress meets in December."

READS MENU TO SENATE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Assailed for Adding Hughes Speeches to Meals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Drowsy-eyed Senators who had been satisfied with coffee and a roll in order to get to the Capitol in time for the concluding session of Congres, paused in amazement as they entered the Senate chamber this morning and turned wonderingly toward Senator Martine of New Jersey. Mr. Martine seemed to be ordering a large breakfast, and he was doing it in a loud voice and in a way to denote that the brief rest he had obtained between the time the Senate adjourned in the small hours and its assembling at 8 o'clock had not interfered with his appetite. Some Senators thought they heard the Senator from New Jersey order Little Neck clams.

Mr. Martine, however, was not ordering a meal. He was reading a ménu card of a Pennsylvania Railroad dining car, and the burden of what he said was that the card contained an extract from a speech of Charles E. Hughes, and that other extracts were printed on other Pennsylvania Railroad ménu cards. Mr. Martine denounced the railroad company, and said this was proof that it was close to the Republican Party.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota interrupted. He asked the Senator from New Jersey if the extracts from the ... publican Presidential candidate's speeches were not printed on the ménu cards to stimulate the appetites of passengers. Mr. Martine ignored Mr. Nelson's irony. Then Senator Penrose informed Senator Martine that President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania was a Democrat and a supporter of President Wilson, and that he believed that most of the Directors of the Pennsylvania were Democrats.

"Well, I don't believe it," retorted Mr. Martine, and the incident ended.

SIGNS NEW PENSION LAW.

President Approves Payment to Aged Widows of Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A law which became effective by the President's approval today grants a pension of $20 per month to every widow of a civil war veteran if she has reached the age of 70 years, or at a lesser age if her husband died during the period of his war service. Widows of civil war veterans who have remarried and thereby lost their pensionable status come under the provisions of the law if their second or subsequent husbands are dead or there has been a divorce. All widows of civil war veterans not yet 70 years of age will be entitled to the pension of $20 per month upon reaching the age of 70 years.

Pensions granted to children of civil war soldiers are not affected by the new law. When a widow of a civil war veteran has remarried but is now a widow, or divorced from her second or subsequent husband, has a helpless or idiotic child, or a child under 16 years of age to whom the widow's pension accrued, when she lost it upon remarriage, this child's pension will cease when the mother obtains the new pension of $20 per month. A widow of this classification is not to receive the benefit of the $20 pension unless the helpless or minor child is living with and is cared for by her.

MAKE GARDNER AN ISSUE.

Hint That Democrats May Capitalize Anti-German Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Evidence of the intention of Democrats to make capital out of the strong anti-German utterances of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts was given in the House today, when Representative Allen, a Democrat of Ohio, put into the record a reply to Mr. Gardner's attack on the retaliatory legislation of the Democrats in the Revenue bill.

Mr. Allen represents a large German district in Cincinnati and is not a candidate for re-election this year. His reply to Mr. Gardner is intended for use by the Democratic Party in German districts throughout the country.

"It may fairly be said that when Mr. Gardner criticises the Democratic Party because it has tried to be neutral," Mr. Allen said, "because it has tried to be fair to the Teutonic allies, as well as the Entente allies, because it is insisting that England as well as Germany should respect American rights, he represents the views of his party.

"We welcome the issue. We believe in neutrality. We are opposed to the policy advocated by the gentleman which would have forced us into war with Germany over the question of Belgium. We believe that the American people are likewise neutral and will crushingly rebuke the jingoistic doctrine of the gentleman from Massachusetts and his party."

In his statement Mr. Allen refers to Mr. Gardner's standing as a Republican; that he is the second Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, one of the chief speakers of the Republican Party in the Maine campaign; candidate of the Republican Party for Governor of Massachusetts a year or two ago, and "the son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is the bosom friend of Theodore Roosevelt, the senior member of the firm of Roosevelt, Hughes and Company, now running for President."

A resolution introduced by Mr. Gardner in May, congratulating France and her allies on the success "which is so certain in the near future to crown their superb efforts," and condemning all efforts to embroil the United States with France, Great Britain, or their allies, was included by Mr. Allen as part of his statement.

ARRANGES TRAFFIC INQUIRY.

Joint Committee of Congress to Begin Sessions on Nov. 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Joint Congressional Committee will begin on Nov. 30 the investigation of the general subject of transportation. This committee consists of members of the Interstate Commerce Committees of the Senate and House. It will sit almost until the second Monday in January, when its report must be submitted to Congress.

The resolution ordering this investigation will have to do with Government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of carriers, and all proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Act to Regulate Commerce. It will also look into the subject of Government ownership of public utilities, such as telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, express, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and report on the feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities.

The joint committee comprises Senators Newlands, Chairman; Robinson, Cummins, Underwood, and Brandegee, and Representatives Adamson, Vice Chairman; Esch, Hamilton, Sims, and Cullop.

Invitations will be extended by the committee to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to State railway commissions, traffic organizations and representatives, commercial organizations, labor organizations, manufacturers and shippers' associations, and to rail and water transportation lines.

NAME DAYS FOR WAR RELIEF.

President's Proclamations Pave Way to Aid Stricken Peoples.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Proclamations were issued today by President Wilson designating Oct. 21 and 22 as special days on which funds will be solicited from the American people jointly for relief of starving Syrians and Armenians in the war zone, and Nov. 1 as a similar day for contributions for the Lithuanians.

"I feel confident," said the President, "that the people of the United States will be moved to aid these peoples stricken by war, famine, and disease."

Contributions to either of the funds should be forwarded, the proclamation continued, to Red Cross headquarters here.

TO BUILD A LUMBER FLEET.

Danish Firm Will Hoist Our Flag, Seattle Reports.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 8.—According to The Seattle Times a $22,000,000 fleet is to be built in Pacific Coast ports for A. U. Andersen & Co., of Copenhagen, Denmark. It will be placed under the American flag and operated in the lumber and general cargo trade from the Northwest.

Seattle and Portland have been chosen as headquarters for the fleet. Fourteen vessels already have been contracted for in Pacific Coast yards.

CADETS GO TO ENGINEERS.

Baker Announces Assignments of Many West Pointers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Baker today announced the regular army assignments of recent graduates of West Point, members of the class of 1916. Assignments to the engineer corps are most sought for by West Point graduates. Those of the class of 1916 assigned to this corps, with the rank of Second Lieutenants from June 23, are:

John Howard Wills, Raymond George Moses, Wilhelm Delp Styer, John Woodman Fraser, Charles Holmes Cunningham, Dwight Frederick Johns, William Arthur Snow, Thomas Dewees Finley, William Hamilton Britton, Elroy Sandy Jackson Irvine, Notley Young Du Hamel, Wilburn Henry Henderson, Robert George Guyer, Edward Clark Smith, Robert Allen Sharrer, Ludson Dixon Worsham, Edward Goring Bliss, Ralph Gillett Barrows, Holland Luley Robb, Frederick Walker Bonfils, Robert Reese Neyland, Jr., William Morris Hoge, Jr., Stanley Alonzo Scott, and Tatnoll Daniel Smikins.

SALVADOR WINS PROTEST.

Central American Court Upholds Claim Against Nicaragua.

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 8.—The claim of the Republic of Salvador against the Government of Nicaragua concerning the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the establishment of a United States naval base in Fonseca Bay has been allowed by the Central American Court. The members for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador voted in favor of Salvador's claims and the Nicaraguan member voted against it.

Salvador appealed to the Central American Court on the ground that its rights had been infringed by the Fonseca Bay treaty. Previously Costa Rica had won a similar appeal to the court. Nicaragua has announced that it would not accept the decision of the court in the matter of the protests of Salvador and Costa Rica.

TURKEY CANCELS GRANTS.

Revokes Railroad Concessions to Subjects of Its Foes.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that the Turkish Government has canceled the French concession for the building of a railroad from Smyrna to Kassaba, a town of Asia Minor, fifty-four miles southeast of Konieh.

The Government also has annulled the Franco-Belgian concession for the construction of a railroad from Mudania, an Asia Minor town on the Sea of Marmora, to Brusa, about 100 miles further southeast. These enterprises, it is said, will be bought back by the Turkish Government.

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In black or white, with extra spliced tops, per pair $1.55

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Charming robes, wraps, and hats for Fall wear by the leading dress and millinery creators of Paris will be presented in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times, Sunday, Oct. 1. These designs are beautiful and ingenious, and no well-dressed woman should fail to give them attention.

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A Novel of Monte Carlo At Its Height.
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By DAVID LISLE

Is it right for a woman, having once strayed, to accept the love of a good man and her chance for happiness, or must her past and the world's judgment keep her down forever? This question is answered as the story is brought to a surprising and dramatic climax.

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The story of a duel with the supernatural and of a star revival company terrorized. Closely interwoven with the veil of mystery is a love story that heightens the tension of the book. Illustrated. Net $1.35.

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A GUNNER FAILS if he misses the target by a foot. MEN FAIL when their mental aim is distorted or their mental methods defective. Haphazard thinking is worse than haphazard shooting because we rarely get a second chance. If you are not afraid to acquire practical knowledge regarding the most useful function of your being, study this book. $1.00 net. (Post. extra.) All Booksellers.

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BELIEVES MOSQUITO SPREADS PARALYSIS

Dr. C. S. Braddock, Jr., Asserts That Careful Observations Support Theory.

A NEW SLUMP IN EPIDEMIC

Daily Average Increase Much Lower, but the Mortality Rate Still Steadily Advances.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Thurs.	Deaths Yester.	New Cases Thurs.	New Cases Yester.
Manhattan	7	8	30	28
Brooklyn	18	8	19	11
Bronx	4	1	11	9
Queens	8	2	7	7
Richmond	1	1	1	1
Totals	38	18	61	45
Total of deaths to date				5,000
Total of cases to date				8,488

Any apprehension that may have been caused among Health Department officials by the jump on Thursday to sixty-one new cases of infantile paralysis and twenty-eight deaths was allayed yesterday by a drop to forty-eight cases and fifteen deaths.

The daily average of new cases for the first six days of this week has been slightly under fifty, and, although this was a trifle higher than the authorities had hoped for, it was materially lower than any daily average since the beginning of the epidemic.

The advancing death rate noted some time ago has continued, however, the rate for the first six days of this week being somewhat more than 41 per cent. This is the highest mortality rate ever known in poliomyelitis. The rate for the epidemic, as a whole, has been nearly 20 per cent., that itself being unusually large. The fifteen deaths yesterday, however, were the lowest number in twenty-four hours since July 17, when there were fourteen, and the authorities hope that the percentage of mortality will diminish from now on.

Health Instruction for Teachers.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Hygiene, Physical Training, and Athletics in the public schools, conferred yesterday with Health Commissioner Emerson concerning the co-operation of the Departments of Health and Education in health instruction of teachers during the Teachers' Institutes, which begin next week. Dr. Crampton said he would announce a program within a few days.

The mosquito is the principal medium for the spread of infantile paralysis, in the opinion of Dr. Charles S. Braddock, Jr., formerly Chief Medical Inspector of the Royal Siamese Government. In a letter published in the number of The New York Medical Journal to be issued today, Dr. Braddock says he has observed the similarity in the spread of infantile paralysis and yellow fever. He says:

Both are filth diseases. Both flourish in hot weather and cease in cold weather, owing to the fact that the mosquito being the carrier of yellow fever, perishes in cold weather, and although the germs still remain, and although the germs can be found in infantile paralysis cases, cases spread more rapidly in hot, humid weather, slow down in clean, cool, windy weather, owing to the activity of mosquitoes in such weather. Again, it must be remembered, that the exceptionally hot, dry and windy part of the summer in this latitude was extraordinarily wet, and that there were more mosquitoes than there had been for years. I find also that in the poorer parts of Greater New York, where the disease has flourished, there are proportionately fewer houses with screens and more dirt and filth and mosquitoes than in other sections. This is important to know, as after the first epidemic passes the proximity of mosquitoes to bite infected persons is greatly in proportion to the scarcity of screening.

Advocates Mosquito Curtains.

After stating his belief that any biting insect may carry poliomyelitis, Dr. Braddock says that the mosquito is to be the most dreaded of all.

The mosquito, he continues, explains the spread of the epidemic outside of the city. An infected child might leave the city, he points out, and be bitten by mosquitoes at the place of its destination and the disease thus be spread among the other children there. He concludes:

In my opinion, after all sanitation is accomplished and cities and towns are cleaned up, flies swatted, &c., the patient should at once be placed in isolation under a mosquito curtain, so that no mosquitoes could reach him. An active mosquito campaign should then be started, just as is done in the cases of yellow fever. It must not be forgotten that this season has been very favorable to the propagation of mosquitoes, and to my mind this explains the spread of infantile paralysis this year. Cases in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N.Y., and in many towns in New Jersey, where sanitation is good and which ordinarily are the most healthful places in the country. This also explains the spread along the coast and in the houses of wealthy people living on splendid country estates, where every precaution is taken, but where no mosquito curtains or instructions. One case in the neighborhood is all that is needed to spread the disease.

Thirty-four new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey yesterday by the State Department of Health, bringing the total to 1,000. The cases were distributed as follows: Newark, 6; Trenton, 5; Irvington, Washington Township, Piscataway Township, Union Township, two each; Ocean City, West Cape May, Hamilton, Orange, Jersey City, Kearny, West New York, Dunellen, Belmar, Keyport, Dover, Passaic Town, Randolph Township, Elmer, Bernards Township, Plainfield and Westfield, one each.

A later report from Newark said there had been eleven new cases and three deaths there yesterday and a report from Jersey City gave three cases there for the day.

Seven new cases of paralysis were reported in Nassau County, L. I., yesterday, an increase of six over the day before. There were two each in Great Neck and Baldwins, and one each in Port Washington, Malverne, and Oceanside. There was no increase in Suffolk County and the quarantine restrictions in various sections of the county, including Babylon and Islip, have been lessened. There was one death in Port Jefferson, that of Miss Evelyn Hutchinson, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—On account of numerous requests for advice as to the advisability of Summer residents in the State returning to New York City and other places in which infantile paralysis still is prevalent, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, today suggested that children be not brought back to such districts, unless it was imperatively necessary, until "there is undisputable evidence that the active spread of the disease has ceased." Such a time, Dr. Biggs held, might potentially be set as not earlier than Oct. 1.

Reports of sixty-four cases and six deaths from the disease reached the State Health Department officials from districts of the State outside of New York City during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock this afternoon. These showed an increase of nine cases and a decrease of one fatality over yesterday's figures and brought the totals since the beginning of the epidemic to 3,600 cases and 200 deaths, fatality rate 5.5. Cases reported in Upstate cities were: Utica, New York Mills, Syracuse and Yonkers, one each. New cases were reported by counties as follows: Onondaga and Westchester, Oswego and Oneida, four each; Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee and Dutchess, two each; Albany, Allegany, Erie, Rockland and Sullivan, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

These names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

A. Grandasso, 48 Cherry St.
George Hinchey, 61 Thomas St.
Angelo Vespucchi, 73 1st Av.
[illegible], 1 5th St.
[illegible], 1 5th St.
[illegible], 1 5th St

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(2) Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-elected

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Total	$1000

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First	$500
Second . . .	$300
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Qualified Competitors

(1) Members of the editorial or reporting staff of any newspaper in the United States.

(2) Editors or contributors to any magazine or weekly periodical in the United States.

Manuscripts

Contestants shall submit articles not exceeding 1000 words, bearing an assumed name or other distinguishing mark, together with a sealed envelope bearing upon the outside the assumed name or distinguishing mark, and inclosing the actual name and address of the writer. The sealed envelopes will not be opened until the judges decide on the winning articles. Manuscripts must be addressed: Public Ledger Editorial Contest, Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judges

For Question No. 1—

To be announced by William R. Willcox, Chairman, Republican National Comittee.

Three Republicans of national reputation.

For Question No. 2—

To be announced by Vance C. McCormick, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

Three Democrats of national reputation.

Expiration of Contest

Manuscripts will not be received later than Saturday, September 30. The contest will close at noon on that date. The awards will be announced Monday, October 16, 1916, from which date the texts of the successful articles will be released to the press.

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HUGHES NOT BOOMING MAINE STATE TICKET

Local Leaders Complain Because He Does Not Say More About Monday's Election.

HAMMERS AT 8-HOUR BILL

But Asserts That Those Who Say He is Not Labor's Friend Are Not Telling the Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 8.—As Charles E. Hughes made his way across the State today to the eastern districts, talking of what he termed the "surrender to force," and attacking the Administration in bitter terms for its method of averting the threatened railroad strike, the Republican leaders began to show signs of worry over the situation which had been created.

The State election is to be held on Monday and the State leaders are in doubt as to just what effect the new issue which Mr. Hughes has raised will have on the local fight. They feel that, as a national issue, where the people have weeks to think the matter over, the stand which Mr. Hughes has taken will help him. But they are not so sure about the effect it will have in the local fight. The Republicans feel that Mr. Hughes has made an excellent impression upon the people and, so far as independence and vigor of utterance is concerned, has met the pace set by Colonel Roosevelt, but there is grumbling among the labor union men which it is feared may do damage in a situation where there is no time to explain and enlarge upon the doctrine preached by the presidential nominee. Coupled with this is the fact that, while Mr. Hughes has expressed a desire for a Republican Senate and lower house, he has failed to mention the names of the local candidates, particularly that of Frederick Hale, nominee for the long term as United States Senator.

Fear Hale's Defeat.

The Republicans now express confidence of winning the fight for Carl Milliken, the Gubernatorial nominee, and probably for Bert Fernald, candidate for the short term in the Senate. They do not predict an overwhelming victory for these men, but they seem satisfied that they will be elected. On the other hand, there is a well founded and often expressed fear that Hale, who is opposed by Charles F. Johnson, the present Democratic Senator, may not win. The candidacy of Mr. Hale is not progressing as favorably as that of the other men and he is the man above all others whom the Republican leaders, interested in the effect that the election in Maine will have on the national ticket, are anxious to elect.

Democratic leaders say this is due to the fact that Johnson has made an efficient Senator and that the people believe he should be returned. The Republicans will not admit this, and for publication assert that Hale will go through without trouble, but they do wish, nevertheless, that Mr. Hughes would come out in definite terms for the candidate. The fact that Mr. Hughes has not done this, they feel is hurting the Hale campaign. As a result of this situation the Democrats are putting forth every effort to re-elect Johnson and if they succeed intend to put forward this victory as an indication that, whatever the people of Maine may do in regard to the State ticket, they are fully prepared to indorse President Wilson and the men who worked with him in Congress.

The impression that Mr. Hughes has made and the big crowds that have cheered him everywhere has pleased the Republican leaders, but for all that these leaders are a bit puzzled over the candidate's campaign. They feel, or some of them do, that he has made the campaign too much of a personal affair and has not paid sufficient attention to local conditions. His soft pedalling on the State ticket, some of the leaders here say, is in line with the course he followed when he ran for Governor of New York. As it stands today the Republicans show signs of confidence, but not of over-exhilaration. The talk of big pluralities is not heard as much as it was after Mr. Hughes had delivered his first few addresses and this is not because any of the leaders feel that Mr. Hughes is losing his grip with the people; in fact they feel that he is steadily gaining in popular favor here, but they are wondering what effect Mr. Hughes's course will have on local conditions.

Thought Satterlee Was Hughes.

From the personal viewpoint, at any rate, Mr. Hughes wound up a very successful day of campaigning tonight by addressing a crowd of 4,000 in the auditorium at Bangor. It was an enthusiastic crowd, which applauded whenever it got a chance—a frame of mind which it illustrated by applauding loudly for two men who were mistaken for Mr. Hughes when they stepped on the platform.

The last man so cheered was Herbert L. Satterlee of New York. He appeared on the platform a few moments before Mr. Hughes arrived and walked toward a seat in the front row reserved for "Vice Presidents." He did not know what the crowd was cheering about, never realizing that any one might mistake him for Mr. Hughes.

"I'm complimented," he said with a smile when the newspaper men informed him of the cause of the tumult. Mr. Satterlee had a seat with a large delegation of Summer visitors from Bar Harbor, including members of the Hughes Alliance.

Mr. Hughes made his first important address this morning at Lewiston, where Colonel Roosevelt spoke on Thursday. Republican leaders were greatly interested in the kind of impression Mr. Hughes would make there, because Lewiston gave Roosevelt a great demonstration. They were elated when they found a big crowd at the station, streets filled with cheering men and women, and a packed City Hall. There was a street parade led by a juvenile band which tried as hard to be musical as Maine tries to be "dry," and succeeded about as well.

In this address Mr. Hughes, after a reference to labor, made one statement which caused much comment. It was this: "Those who think that American opportunity means the winning of little citadels of individual success where one, remote and secure, can hold up the public on the highway of traffic and intercourse to exact tolls for individual emolument, without regard to the public advantage, are not Americans and have no proper place in our scheme of life."

This was regarded as a reference to the threatened railroad strike, but later it was explained that it was uttered as a general assertion, and much the same language had been used by the nominee in other addresses. In connection with this attack upon the Administration for the passage of the Adamson law and the employment of force by the labor union men, Mr. Hughes made this statement:

"Now, if anybody rises in this country to say that I am not a friend of labor," he said, "he knows that he is not telling the truth. I simply wish this, however, that in all these matters we should endeavor to be fair-minded.

"I do not agree with all that labor proposes. I disagreed when I thought demands were made which were not equitable. I fought, for example, the Full Crew bill. It applied generally to all railroads in the State. It was admitted upon argument before me that in some cases it was not needed, and it would require the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars unnecessarily.

Answers Gompers.

"I said I could not sign a bill like that. We had a Public Service Commission, where complaints could be entertained and orders could be made which were properly adapted to the exigencies to which they relate. What we want in this country is fairness and justice, nothing else. Therein I also speak on behalf of labor as much as on behalf of any portion of our citizenship. I speak on behalf of American institutions themselves when I say that we should never, under the demands of pressure and in response to force, legislate in this country before we know the equity and justice of what we are doing."

This was taken as a direct answer to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who, in an address in the same hall at Lewiston on Labor Day, exclaimed that Mr. Hughes was not a friend of organized labor. Mr. Hughes, however, did not use the name of Gompers.

In following up his attack on the Adamson bill in his address in Bangor tonight Mr. Hughes made an impassioned appeal to the people to repudiate the party which permitted such legislation.

"If we legislate in response to the demands of force before investigation, instead of investigating before legislation, we enter upon a path of disaster, the end of which is the abolition of free government," he shouted. "All other questions take second place to that. We may debate with respect to the remedies; we may have our differences about candidates; but there is no difference possible in the American public judgment with respect to the fundamental principles of republican government. We are a people devoted to the principle of free, uncontrolled, fair-minded action after discussion.

"Labor must know that that is its priceless treasure. It is labor, it is the plain people that have won the victories of free institutions. Look at the history of the past and it is a majestic spectacle of progress coming down that long path, now defeated, now victorious, but the plain people always coming on and gradually winning their way, crushing out every form of tyranny, destroying autocracy, getting the right to choose their own representatives, winning representative government until in America we have the finest illustration that the world has ever known of government by law and by reason. Shall we give it up? Never, never!"

"Counsel of Despair."

In another appeal Mr. Hughes exclaimed: "To say that we must yield to force is the counsel of despair. We might as well end the forms of government if we are to enter upon the paths of disaster.

"We cannot have Congress acting on the demand of the Executive before it knows what it is doing and with the whole American people looking on aghast at such abandonment of Executive prerogative and of Congressional duty. I yield to no one in my desire to have these matters settled equitably. The bill to which I have referred carried on its face in large warning the declaration of its own defect. It proceeded to absolutely impose a wage scale and then to direct that somebody find out whether it had any such business to fix.

At another time he said: "There never was a more important issue in this land. We shall have no Government at all in time to come unless we stand now and once for all have it decided that when legislation is demanded under pressure, or action is demanded without knowledge of the facts, the Executive shall stand firm for the principle of fair consideration, for investigation before legislation, not for legislation before investigation."

Americanism Above All.

One other point Mr. Hughes made drew cheers.

"But I say this," he said, "that the only tonic that can give us power for our great work in this country is the tonic of American sentiment which pays no regard so far as love and allegiance are concerned to any interest on earth other than the one great interest of Americanism, of prosperity of the American people, honor of the American flag and the protection of American rights."

Altogether Bangor showed a lively interest in Mr. Hughes, even to the point of wanting him to state his stand on the prohibition issue. It is a live question here and Republicans and Democrats are each anxious to know whether the other believes in it. Maine is a prohibition State in theory, Bangor's 122 saloons close now and then, and sometimes the Republicans are the offenders in this direction and sometimes the Democrats.

Mr. Hughes leaves Bangor at 6:45 o'clock tomorrow morning and speaks at Augusta, Brunswick, Bath, Damariscotta and Rockland, where he will close his Maine campaign. He will rest in Boston on Sunday.

Seabury's Reminder to Whitman.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8.—Judge Samuel Seabury, who is making a trip through the State and seeking support for the Progressive nomination for Governor, gave out a statement here tonight, declaring that Governor Whitman was ignorant of Progressive principles or deliberately evading a plain question in not replying to the open letter he recently addressed to the Governor. He also attacks the Whitman Administration.

WHITMAN, IN ALARM, APPEALS TO MOOSE

Perkins and Hotchkiss Will Try to Stop Seabury in Progressive Primary.

BENNETT HITS GOVERNOR

Says Kracke and Hervey, Who Run His Headquarters, Are Shirking Duty as Public Officials.

Reports received by Governor Whitman's campaign managers regarding the situation among Progressives in the State have proved so alarming during the last week or two that extraordinary efforts will be made from now on to keep Progressives from going over to Samuel Seabury, the Governor's rival in the Moose primaries. A hurry call for help was sent out two days ago by the Whitman managers, and yesterday it was announced that George W. Perkins and William H. Hotchkiss would take a personal hand in the management of the Progressive primary campaign from now on.

Even Colonel Roosevelt was appealed to, it was said, but gave the Whitman supporters little encouragement. The Colonel has not been won over to Mr. Whitman since the trouble between them in the Governor's first campaign.

Both Mr. Perkins and Mr. Hotchkiss will make a personal appeal to the Progressives to stand by Whitman, it was announced by F. J. H. Kracke, in charge of the Whitman campaign headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan.

The Seabury Progressive League began yesterday to mail to the 50,000 enrolled Progressive voters in the State an urgent appeal to vote for Mr. Seabury and preserve the Progressive Party. The appeal points out that no national issues are involved in the State election, and that the Seabury ticket is an all-Progressive one. It says:

To support the ticket headed by Governor Whitman would mean the death of our party and the postponement for many years of the enactment into law of the principles for which the party was formed. In the present pre-primary campaign the Republican machine is attempting to steal our primaries and party, and every Republican captain throughout the State is working assiduously to that end. We are still Progressives and will continue to be Progressives; and we ask your aid in maintaining the integrity of the party. This can be done only by every enrolled Progressive voting at the primaries for the ticket headed by Judge Seabury. The issue for Progressive voters is: Do you want Seabury as our candidate, with a ticket made up of our Progressives behind him; or do you want Whitman for your candidate with the entire Republican machine behind him?

William M. Bennett, who is contesting the Republican nomination, issued an attack yesterday upon Governor Whitman for appointing Public Service Commissioner Charles B. Hervey and Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke as members of his Campaign Committee. After stating that the Governor had refused to answer his questions involving the expenditure of the taxpayers' money in connection with Camp Whitman, Senator Bennett said:

Mr. Whitman removed Public Service Commissioner McCall for going to baseball games and for joy-riding in city automobiles and for other matters in which it was claimed that Mr. McCall was not attending to his duties as Public Service Commissioner.

I notice in the papers that Public Service Commissioner Charles B. Hervey has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Whitman Campaign Committee and is in charge of headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan. Does Mr. Whitman approve of the city's paying Mr. Hervey a salary of $50 a day in order to furnish a campaign manager free for the Whitman headquarters?

How does Mr. Whitman approve of the city's paying $10 a day salary to Bridge Commissioner Kracke for the purpose of furnishing Mr. Kracke's services free of charge to the Whitman Campaign Committee? What other members of the Public Service Commission and what other city and State officers are devoting their time to running the Whitman Campaign Committee?

Is Mr. Whitman willing to have the New York Telephone Company make public the record of telephone calls from the office of the Public Service Commission, 120 Broadway, to the Whitman campaign headquarters, and from the Whitman headquarters to 120 Broadway? In other words, at this time, when the 5,000,000 people of this city are confronted with a complete tie-up of its transit facilities, is the Public Service Commission in New York City being run by telephone from the Whitman headquarters by Commissioner Hervey and others, or are the Whitman headquarters being run by telephone from the office of the Public Service Commission?

In my opinion, the time has come for the taxpayers to demand that public officials earn their salary by devoting their time to their duties as public officials. In this connection I should like to ask whether the Public Service Commission for the Second District is being used for the same purposes up the State?

A. F. Schwarsler, Progressive County Committeeman, denied yesterday that he had joined the Seabury Progressive League. His name, he said, had been used without his authority.

SEABURY ATTACKS WHITMAN.

Says His Administration Is Not Progressive but Personal.

A statement from ex-Judge Seabury, made at Syracuse yesterday, was issued from his headquarters here last night. Mr. Seabury said he had asked Governor Whitman to state any reasons, based upon his record in office, why the Progressives should support him, and received no answer.

"I appeal to Progressives to aid me in the effort I am making to free this State from the incompetency, waste, and extravagance which Governor Whitman's administration has introduced, and to assist me in applying liberal and progressive principles in the administration of its affairs," continued Mr. Seabury. "Governor Whitman's administration of the State government has not been progressive. It has been personal.

"Governor Whitman refuses to specify a single act in his administration which reveals any sympathy with Progressive principles. Instead of so doing he contents himself with prophesying that Judge Hughes will carry the State by a vote large enough to enable him to squeeze through. This empty boasting is a poor substitute for a frank statement of the grounds upon which he invites Progressive support. It does not seem to occur to the Governor or to any one else that he is entitled to re-election upon his own merits."

FAIRBANKS WARNS TRADE.

Predicts Dumping of Huge Stores of European Goods After the War.

FAIRFIELD, Me., Sept. 8.—Criticisms of Democratic free trade policies and of what he termed the "Colossal extravagance of the present Administration" were made by Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, in an address here tonight.

"The Democratic free trade law," he said, "was in effect practically suspended in its hurtful operation by the coming of the European war. The war made unexpected demands upon our factories for military supplies and the products of our farmers. It turned the foreign trade balance of the United States to the largest figures in our history.

"It must be manifest to every observer of current events, to every one who has some little knowledge of the history of his country, that such prosperity as we have will end as soon as the European war closes. When peace comes there will be a quick and decisive interruption to the currents of our trade with Europe.

"Already, if we are correctly informed, some of our commercial and industrial competitors in Europe have immense quantities of commodities manufactured and stores awaiting transportation to the United States when the seas are cleared. There is one method of meeting the situation and that is by means of a well-adjusted protective tariff system, that system which stands as a great bulwark of safety in behalf of the American producer, laborer, farmer and manufacturer.

"Colossal extravagance has characterized the Administration. The answer to Democratic promise of economy has been unprecedented Democratic extravagance. In the face of vast expenditures in the enlargement of the army and navy, new and unnecessary enterprises are undertaken at a cost of many millions of dollars, just as though we had a plethoric Treasury and there was no urgent demand for economy. The Ship Purchasing bill, carrying $50,000,000, is utterly indefensible, even were there some justification for it as a national policy. The authorization of an armor plate works, with an additional expenditure of $11,000,000, is in contravention of sound governmental policy. The Rivers and Harbors bill, carrying approximately $30,000,000, embracing within $20,000,000 more than is necessary, should meet the sharpest condemnation."

FIGHT FOR WEEKS'S PLACE.

Westchester Has Primary Contest for District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The principal primary fight in Westchester is for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. The County Committee designated ex-District Attorney Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis is opposing him. The Westchester Progressive Committee indorsed Mr. Davis, but he has declined to run in the Moose primary. The indictment of Warden Osborne has proved a jinx to District Attorney Weeks, as he was slated to be renominated. When the Osborne prosecution fell flat Weeks was turned down, and his friends are supporting Davis.

In the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which takes in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Eastchester, Yonkers, and a part of the Bronx, there will be a fight in the Republican primaries between Benjamin L. Fairchild of Pelham and Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville, who is the organization candidate.

HANLEY OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Prohibition Candidate Criticises Both Wilson and Hughes.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 8.—"Both President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes conceal their thoughts in evasion and are content to tickle the ears of their hearers with platitudes and harmless generalities," J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, declared here today in the opening speech of his Western campaign tour.

Hanly particularly criticised both Wilson and Hughes for professing great interest in the women and children of the nation and remaining silent on the "liquor curse."

The claim that the Democratic Party has emancipated the children of the country by releasing them from hurtful labor, was denied by Hanly.

"There can be no real emancipation of the children of this country while the liquor traffic holds the warrant of the nation for their spoliation," Hanly said. He then quoted Hughes's Los Angeles speech in which Hughes said he would protect women and children, and remarked that neither the Republican Party nor Hughes had gone on record against liquor.

THREATEN GOV. JOHNSON.

California Executive Gets Black Hand Letters Demanding Money.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson characterized today as "nonsense" threats made in two letters to kill him if he did not leave certain large sums of money in a designated place near the State Capitol. Carmine Pfundi, a suspect found by the police lurking near the indicated spot at the time appointed in the letters for depositing the money, was confronted by Governor Johnson in his cell last night, but the prisoner persisted in his denials of having any knowledge of the conspiracy.

"I have been threatened so many times since I have been Governor," Governor Johnson said, "that this sort of thing no longer bothers me."

Mounted Policemen Ending Hike.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8.—The squad of New York mounted police, which is to be on duty at the New York State Fair next week, virtually completed its 300-mile hike today when it reached Manlius, ten miles from this city. They spent the day and night as the guests of General Verbeck at the St. John's Military Academy.

WILSON DOESN'T FEAR T. R.

Colonel's Proposed Activity Not Alarming, McCormick Says.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that President Wilson was not at all worried over the fact that Colonel Roosevelt had been called upon to put vigorous aid into the Republican campaign.

"Why should the President feel nervous over what the Colonel is going to do?" asked Mr. McCormick, after talking to Mr. Wilson on the telephone. "It is just another case of proxy campaigning, just a repetition of the Henry L. Stimson affair. Colonel Roosevelt dictated that nomination, ran the campaign, and the result is history. He cannot be injected into the campaign too much to suit us."

Mr. McCormick laughed at the report that Colonel Bryan was to be called upon to follow up Mr. Roosevelt on his speaking trips. The Chairman will go to Chicago next Thursday for a conference with Western Democratic leaders, and from that city will go to Indianapolis to attend the notification ceremonies of Vice President Marshall.

Mr. McCormick yesterday put Pennsylvania in the doubtful column. The Reading Herald, a leading independent Republican newspaper which has been a staunch supporter of Colonel Roosevelt, he said, had come out for President Wilson.

Warren Van Dyke of Harrisburg, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, called upon Chairman McCormick and told him that during the first registration day in Pennsylvania last Thursday, many Republicans voluntarily registered as Democrats and openly avowed their purpose of voting for Wilson.

C. W. MORSE IS FOR WILSON.

Says Democrats Have Helped Shipping and Kept His Sons Out of War.

Charles W. Morse, President of the Hudson Navigation Company, a native of Maine and a life-long Republican, announced yesterday that he had refused a request to contribute to the Republican national campaign fund. He gave out a letter which he had written in response to an appeal from Richard W. Austin, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Republican Congressional Committee. The letter read in part:

"As a Maine Republican from boyhood it seems strange to me not to reply favorably to your letter of Aug. 1, but there are two reasons why I am unable to do so.

"First—I am in the shipping business and the only help that the shipping industry has received since 1904 has been in the last two years. The Republican party has been the death knell of the shipping industry for America since 1904, and should it regain power I am afraid it would adopt the same methods which have, as I say, for the last 10 years crushed this industry.

"Second—I have three sons I am very proud of, and I feel a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson that they have not been compelled to live on the border or in the trenches, which might have happened had your party been in power. The Republican Party desires to involve this country both on this continent and elsewhere—at least the public utterances of your candidate and his supporters so imply."

CALL HUGHES SPOILSMAN.

Young Democratic Club Attacks His Civil Service Record.

The civil service record of Charles E. Hughes while Governor of the State is severely criticised in a six-page pamphlet issued yesterday by Albert De Roode, Chairman of the Law Committee of the New York Young Democratic Club. It is stated that Governor Hughes exempted from competitive examination more State civil service positions than any preceding Governor since the passage of the present civil service law.

Figures are furnished to show that during the Roosevelt incumbency there were 90 exemptions. There were 182 under Odell; 62 under Higgins and 218 under Hughes. These 218 positions, it is stated, were in addition to the large number already exempt by law, and the action of prior Republican Governors. The pamphlet says:

In addition to the exemption of these positions there were what are known as "special exceptions" where persons are either appointed to competitive positions without examination, or employed without examination and without receiving a competitive status because of "peculiar and exceptional qualifications." These employments during the Hughes regime reached a grand total of 343 cases, with $1,070,240.88 compensation. These figures exclude many hundred cases where the compensation was less than $1,000 per year, and include only the State service.

It is added that those interested in civil service reform made repeated efforts during the Hughes administration to have the Governor appoint a vigorous commission in full sympathy with the merit system, but without success.

ATTACK HULBERT AS MOOSE

Injunction Granted to Keep Congressman's Name Off Ticket.

Supreme Court Justice Finch granted an application yesterday for an injunction restraining the Board of Elections from printing on the primary ballot the name of Congressman George Murray Hulbert, who was elected to the present Congress on the Democratic ticket, as candidate for the Progressive nomination.

The proceeding was brought by Charles R. Gleason, a resident of the Twenty-first District, who alleged that among the forty-eight signers of Hulbert's Progressive petition there were not forty who, in signing, had complied with the law. It was alleged that the required number had not signed before a notary or Commissioner of Deeds.

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THE COLONEL SHINES AS A MOVIE ACTOR

Obeys Director's Order to 'Wake Up' in Film to be Used in the Campaign.

POSES WITH HUGHES MEN

Uses All His Gestures and Gives the Famous Smile for the Benefit of the Camera.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 8.—Republican leaders came to Sagamore Hill today ostensibly to have moving pictures taken of Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman Willcox, and the other members of the Republican National Committee. Before the leaders left they voiced what they said was a general demand for the Colonel's intimate association with the campaign with a view to injecting more life into it.

The Colonel will have luncheon with Chairman Willcox, Everett Colby, Frank Hitchcock, Cameron Forbes, George W. Perkins and others at Sagamore Hill on Tuesday. The Colonel, it is expected, will take steps then to put more "ginger" into the fight.

The moving picture rehearsal showed clearly the make-up of the Republican forces. Everett Colby was master of ceremonies, assisted by Hal Reid. They led the Colonel in front of his house, and Chairman Willcox stood beside him.

"Now, wake up, you fellows," shouted Mr. Reid. "Walk right up, shake hands and try to look like live ones."

The procession started, but Mr. Reid soon halted it.

"This isn't a funeral procession," he cried.

In the meantime the Colonel and Chairman Willcox were going it hammer and tongs, the Colonel sweeping the air with wide and vigorous gestures and grinding his jaws, like a ferocious bear. Finally, after the crowd had shaken hands with Colonel Roosevelt, the chief persons in it formed a group behind him. In addition to Messrs. Willcox, Perkins, Hitchcock, and Colby, there were Herbert Parsons, Charles E. Warren, Major Edward E. Moore, Cameron Forbes, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer of the National Committee; G. R. Scrugham, D. B. Atherton, David Barry, James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the National Committee; John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt; William B. Brester, and representatives of the Hughes Alliance.

"Talk about something—the eight-hour law," ordered the director. "I've got to have action here."

The next scene showed the Republican and one-time Progressive leaders grouped off in pairs. Herbert Parsons and George W. Perkins happened to be thrown together.

"Shake hands there!" shouted the director.

"Not in public," replied Mr. Perkins. "I will in private, but not here."

James B. Reynolds, who was brought up on a "standpat" principle and who with "other regulars," fought the Colonel in 1912, after the Progressive Party was formed, ambled around, thoroughly at home. At one time he seized the Colonel's hand and, shaking it violently, leaned over and whispered in his ear. The Colonel dashed in and out among the guests, flashing his teeth, and showing plainly that he was enjoying himself thoroughly.

After the National Committeemen had departed, Raymond Robins, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention, arrived and had luncheon with the Colonel. Labor matters were discussed chiefly, as the Colonel has a high regard for Mr. Robins's knowledge of the labor situation, and is preparing his next speech along that line.

BRYAN SEES WILSON GAIN.

Says Hughes's Speeches Have Aided Democratic Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—William J. Bryan, who is on his way to visit his son at Tucson, Ariz., said today that Mr. Wilson's chances were good, and were improving every day.

"Besides having made a record without parallel in matters of domestic reform," Mr. Bryan continued, "President Wilson has earned the gratitude of the country by keeping out of intervention in Mexico and by keeping out of the war in Europe. The Republicans would have had us in both.

"Mr. Hughes's speeches have contributed very materially to the Democratic prospects. He has disappointed the country in the tone of his addresses, and the failure of a man of his ability to find any fault in the great measures enacted during this Administration is proof conclusively that the record of the President and Congress cannot be successfully attacked.

"As to Mr. Hughes's position on suffrage, comparatively few women put woman suffrage above all other issues. Women, like men, are interested in good government and appreciate the record which this Administration has made, and even those who lay special emphasis on equal suffrage know that Mr. Hughes never took the trouble to go to New York to vote for woman suffrage when it was an issue and when his vote might have decided it. He did nothing to put it into the Republican platform.

"That settlement of the threatened strike will bring to Mr. Wilson a large labor vote. The law just passed for the benefit of the railroad employes will have its influence in hastening the adoption of that rule in other lines of work. It's another step toward justice for those who toil."

"How about Mr. Hughes's trip through a part of the solid South?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"If he couldn't make votes in the West, how is he to do so in the South?" Mr. Bryan replied.

GIVE 10 TO 8 ON HUGHES.

Betting Odds in the State Are 6 to 5 on Whitman.

The odds quoted in Wall Street election betting yesterday were 10 to 8 on Hughes to beat Wilson. A month ago and before Hughes went on his Western trip, the odds were 2 to 1 and 9 to 5 on the Republican candidate. There is plenty of Wilson money in the market, but it is being held off for 1 to 2.

The odds in the State election betting have shifted from 6 to 5 on Seabury to 6 to 5 on Whitman. About a month ago a bet of $6,000 to $5,000 on Seabury to beat Whitman was made.

Frank Schumn, a Brooklyn election betting Commissioner, said yesterday that it was too soon in the campaign for large bets. He thought fair odds at this time were 7 to 5 on Hughes against Wilson, and 6 to 5 on Whitman to beat Seabury. At Dowling's and Considine's, two Times Square cafés, it was said that very little had been wagered in the Broadway section.

Edward McQuade of the Curb said he expected the wagers to pick up in about ten days, or after the primaries.

"The bets so far have been small," he said. "There is a lot of Wilson money waiting for that 2 to 1, which the Hughes men talked about a while ago."

BABSON TO AID WILSON.

Golden Rule Is President's Guide, Financial Authority Says.

Roger W. Babson of Boston, a Republican and a well-known statistician and financial authority, announced yesterday at the Democratic national headquarters that he would vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson. He gave as the main reason for his attitude the fact that President Wilson seemed more interested than Mr. Hughes in the moral side of such questions as banking, shipping, railroading, tariff, labor, and relations with other nations. Mr. Babson was a member of the Pan-American Financial Congress held in Washington in May, 1915. In a statement announcing his purpose to support the Democratic President Mr. Babson said:

"I am for Woodrow Wilson, not because he is a Democrat, for I am not a member of the Democratic Party. I am for him not because of business reasons, for Mr. Hughes's policies would temporarily bring me greater profits. I am for Mr. Wilson because I believe he has tried to apply the Golden Rule to solving great national and international problems. Any man, Republican or Democrat, who will attempt this will have my hearty support. Moreover, I believe that if this moral issue involved in the election were clearly put forth by his campaign managers he would be sure of re-election. In most things President Wilson has already succeeded; in some things his work is still incomplete, but in all cases I believe he has stood for the kindly, the humane, and the Christian principles. Should he be defeated it would be a great blow to the cause of righteousness."

Mr. Babson praised the President for the passage of the Federal banking law, the establishment of the parcel post, the enactment of the Philippine law, the farm loan law, the shipping law, and the child labor law. He said:

"During the last four years my business has taken me to many foreign countries. While traveling I have been especially impressed with the Ambassadors, Ministers, and other foreign appointees of President Wilson whom I have met. I grant that these men may be repugnant to the old school and conservative diplomats, and in their eyes may be 'unfit'; but no one can criticise the character of these men. Every one of them whom I have met is overflowing with a desire to be of service; not to a few friends, but to all people, whether rich or poor. Furthermore, I have found these men full of the vision that the only way the United States can permanently establish its influence abroad is to help other countries in their own unhampered development. As one of these appointees said to me:

"'I am not much of a linguist, but I do understand the Golden Rule, and I am trying hard to apply it in my dealings with these foreign people.'"

Mr. Babson praised Mr. Hughes's record while Governor, but he said he was very much disappointed with Mr. Hughes's recent utterances. Contrasted with Mr. Wilson's, he said, they sound distinctly selfish and narrow-minded.

WIDOW'S MITE FOR WILSON.

City Home Inmate Sends a Dime Toward President's Campaign.

Contributing a "widow's mite" in the shape of a dime to the Democratic National Campaign Committee, Mrs. Theresa Patrick, who lives at the City Home on Blackwell's Island, sent a letter to National Chairman McCormick yesterday, in which she said she wanted to do all she could for the re-election of President Wilson.

"I have three sons and two grandsons," she wrote, "who were born Republicans, and always so voted, but who promise the Lord this election each will cast his first Democratic vote for Woodrow Wilson. God bless him."

UNION FIGHTS HIGH WAGES.

Tries to Bar Members from Better Than Average Hours and Pay.

The right of an employer to execute an individual contract with a servant without interference from a union to which the servant may belong is before Supreme Court Justice Guy in an injunction suit argued yesterday. The action was brought by Jesse Wolf and Otto B. Shulhof, garment manufacturers of 105 Madison Avenue, employing about 400 men and women, against Alexander Bloch, as President of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association, and Samuel Besser, its Treasurer. It was admitted on the argument that the questions involved were similar to those in the street railway strike.

In the course of the hearing Justice Guy said:

"I want time in which to write a very careful opinion, for I realize that on the ultimate decision of our courts upon this question rests the very life of labor unions. Their very existence depends upon their ability to issue orders legally which shall cripple the employers.

"This court will not issue any injunction—or continue any injunction previously granted temporarily—to restrain any man or any body of men from doing legal acts. Likewise the court stands here for the protection of all persons who wish to carry out their legal contracts."

Herbert R. Limberg, for the plaintiffs, said that twelve of the eighteen cutters employed by the plaintiffs signed agreements on June 16 last under which they were to get $30 a week instead of the minimum union rate of $27.50, and their working hours were to be less than the union requires. When the contracts became known to officers of the union they cancelled the cards of the employes who had signed. Mr. Limberg said the question he wanted decided was whether a union could compel a member to break his contract with his employer.

Morris Rothenberg, appearing for the defendants, argued that the contracts signed by the union members were against the constitution of the union.

MRS. SAGE IS 88 YEARS OLD.

Gives $40,000 to Syracuse Institutions as Birthday Remembrance.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE BEACH, L. I., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Russell Sage celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday today alone. Her physician decided she would be better without the excitement of receiving friends, and although many called at the big gray house in Ocean Avenue, they were informed of the physician's orders and departed without greeting the aged woman.

Mrs. Sage spent part of the day in her flower garden as she is accustomed to do daily. In her behalf it was said that her health was excellent and that she was taking her usual interest in her many charities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Gifts aggregating $40,000 were received in this city today from Mrs. Russell Sage, who is celebrating her eighty-eighth birthday. She was born in this city and it has been her custom for several years to remember Syracuse institutions on her birthday. Syracuse University receives $15,000, and gifts of $5,000 each are made to five other institutions.

ENGINE WRECKED IN CRASH.

Fireman Drives Into Elevated Pillar to Save Man.

While responding to a fire at 1,810 Avenue A early last evening Fireman Arthur Philbin, chauffeur of Engine No. 39, ran his machine into an elevated pillar in order to avoid a collision with an undertaker's wagon at Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

John McLaughlin of 127 West 116th Street, driver of the wagon, apparently did not hear the fire engine and was directly in its path. Philbin shouted to the men to jump just before the crash came, and leaped himself.

Captain Seymour, 45 years old, of 616 Napier Avenue, Jamaica, in leaping to the street, suffered a fracture of the left leg and contusions of the body. He was removed to Flower Hospital by Dr. Bull of that institution. The engine was badly wrecked.

GRAND OPERA FOR MIDDLE WEST CITIES

Loomis Taylor Director of a New Organization That Has Cleveland as Its Home.

ITS SEASON IS GUARANTEED

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Detroit in Weekly Tour Starting Nov. 27—Matzenauer Guest Singer.

Loomis Taylor, the young American, who, until last season when he went to the Chicago Grand Opera Company to stage its first Wagnerian opera productions, was a stage director at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been appointed general director for a new operatic organization which has a unique plan. It has been incorporated as the Cleveland Grand Opera Company and Cleveland will be its home city, but the plan calls for three other cities to participate in the season. The are Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Detroit. Mr. Taylor is now in New York engaging singers, making contracts for the scenic equipment, and organizing his orchestra and chorus.

The company will give afternoon and evening performances each day that it plays. Mondays will be devoted to Cleveland, Wednesdays the company will appear in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati will hear it Thursdays, and on Saturdays it will go to Detroit. The opening date is Nov. 27, and the season will last six weeks, until Jan. 6. Contracts have been signed, however, giving the company an option on the services of the complete personnel for six weeks longer, should the demand warrant it.

In each of the four cities named a local committee of wealthy persons has been organized, and the management says the six weeks' engagement in each is fully underwritten by guarantors. The working out of the plan adopted by the Cleveland Opera Company will be watched with interest in the music world, for it has been said by those who maintain a regular season of opera is practicable for every large American city, approximating European conditions, that the way to bring it about is to have the expense and possible patronage distributed among several nearby cities, near enough so that the expense of moving the company shall not eat up the profits.

With the launching of this company, there will be at least five opera organizations of high standard playing in the United States. Two of them, the Cleveland and Charles Ellis's, will be new this season; Max Rabinoff's was established last season; and the Metropolitan and the Chicago are the only veterans.

While the new company has not yet been fully recruited, its members include several singers who have appeared before New York audiences. Among the sopranos will be Yvonne de Treville, Margarete Matzenauer, (engaged for a few guest performances to sing soprano rôles,) Eugenia Fonariova, Bettina Freeman, formerly of the Century Company, and Juanita Prewett. Among the mezzos and contraltos will be Eleonora de Cisneros, Jeanne Maubourg, Maria Lanska, and Lillian Eubank.

Carl Jörn and Antoine de Vally head the tenor section at present, and the baritones and basses include Graham Marr, Franz Egenieff, Henry Weldon, Henri Scott, Charles Royer, and Alfred Kaufman.

The conductors will be Ernst Knoch for the German operas, who was brought over here for the same work in the second season of the Century Company, and Oscar Spirescu of the Monnaie in Brussels, who will also be the conductor of the Sunday evening concerts at the Manhattan Opera House in New York, which begin tomorrow evening.

The répertoire will include German, French, and Italian works sung in the original languages. The works named comprise "Tristan und Isolde," "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried"; "Manon," "Lakme," "Mignon," "Contes d'Hoffmann," "Les Pecheurs de Perles," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "The Secret of Suzanne," and "La Forza del Destino."

The work of establishing the company and securing the necessary financial backing was put through by Mrs. Cora Stetson Butler of Cleveland.

FROHMAN STARS COMING.

Skinner in "Mister Antonio" and Margaret Anglin in "Caroline."

Two of the Frohman group of stars will be seen here shortly in new plays. Ann Murdock will end her engagement at the Lyceum in "Please Help Emily" a week from tonight, and the following Monday night the first performance of Booth Tarkington's new comedy, "Mister Antonio," will be given there, with Otis Skinner in the title rôle. Mr. Skinner's rôle is that of an Italian organ-grinder, and the scenes are laid in New York and a small city in the Middle West.

William Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Caroline," will be presented Wednesday night, Sept. 20, at the Empire, with Margaret Anglin in the rôle created in London by Irene Vanbrough. "Sybil" will remain another week at the Empire.

Mrs. Chapin Has Role in 'Pendennis'

Mrs. Alice Chapin, whose son, Harold Chapin, the playwright, was killed in battle in France last year, was engaged yesterday by John D. Williams to play the rôle of Lady Rockminster in his forthcoming production of "Pendennis." Mrs. Chapin is an American by birth, but for many years has lived in England, and it was there that her son, who was also born in this country, first won fame as a dramatist. By a coincidence B. Iden Payne, who is staging the play for Mr. Williams, made the first production of any of Chapin's plays when he was director of Mrs. Horniman's Manchester repertory theatre. Mrs. Chapin has appeared on the stage in England, but never in this country. She came here recently from London.

Florence Reed In 'King, Queen, Jack.'

Florence Reed and Lewis S. Stone have been engaged by A. H. Woods for the principal rôles in Willard Mack's new comedy drama, "King, Queen, Jack," which he will present here late this month. Miss Reed has been acting for pictures, and as the visiting star with a number of Western stock companies since her last appearance here in "A Celebrated Case" a year and a half ago at the Empire. The play is now being rehearsed under the direction of the author.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods will place in rehearsal shortly a new comedy in four acts by Samuel Shipman entitled "The Beauty."

R. H. Burnside is taking a brief vacation after the strenuous business of staging the new Hippodrome revue before beginning rehearsals of last year's show for its tour. He is motoring through this State and New Jersey.

Maude Odell, perhaps the only actress in America who owns and operates a hotel, received word yesterday that a fire had broken out in her hostelry, the Sea Island House, Beaufort, S. C., and done considerable damage. A rosewood table on which General Lafayette once dined was saved, however.

"Follow Me" is the title that has been given the musical show which Anna Held will return to the local stage this season.

Jean Vantine, whose sister, Marion, is playing in "Fast and Grow Fat," at the Globe, will give a matinee party there today for forty Vassar schoolmates.

The end of the first month of the engagement of "Seven Chances" at the Cohan Theatre and the birthdays of Otto Kruger and Rowland Lee, both members of the cast, were considered excuse enough for an impromptu party held on the stage after last night's performance.

Lion Collars
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CASTS FOR STADIUM OPERAS

Sembach, Johanna Gadski, and Anna Fitziu Among Artists.

The complete casts for the productions of "Die Walkure" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," which the Metropolitan Opera Company artists are to give at the City College Stadium on the evenings of Sept. 18 and Sept 21 have been announced as follows:

"Die Walküre."—Johannes Sembach, Siegmund; Basil Ruysdael, Hunding; Carl Braun, Wotan; Maude Fay, Sieglinde; Melanie Kurt, Brünhilde; Margarete Matzenauer, Fricka; Rosina Van Dyck, Helmwige; Heleh Warrum, Gerhilde; Vera Curtis, Ortlinde; Lila Robeson, Rossweisse; Florence Mulford, Grimgerde; Mme. Niessen-Stone, Waltraute; Henrietta Wakefield, Siegrune, and Kathleen Howard, Schwertleite. Artur Bodanzky will conduct.

"Cavalleria Rusticana."—Johanna Gadski, Santuzza; Kathleen Howard, Lola; Luca Botta, Turiddu; Riccardo Tegani, Alfio, and Emma Borniggia, Lucia.

"Pagliacci."—Anna Fitziu, Nedda; Luca Botta, Canio, (first time here;) Pasquale Amato, Tonio; Pietro Audisio, Beppo, and Riccardo Tegani, Silvio. Arnoldo Conti will conduct both operas.

Edward Siedle will be technical director for the productions, Giulio Setti will be chorus master, and the assistant conductors will be F. Romei, F. Jacobi, Willy Tyroler, and C. Fucito.

WIFE SUES GEO. A. SHEVLIN.

Alleges That Insurance Man Got Divorce Improperly.

George A. Shevlin, member of the insurance firm of Schaefer & Shevlin at 2 Liberty Street, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation by Alice R. Shevlin on the ground that a divorce he got from her in Pennsylvania in 1912 was illegal. Mrs. Shevlin contends that both she and her husband were residents of New York at the time and that she was not properly served in the case. At the time Shevlin sued he was paying his wife $40 a month under a separation agreement, but has given her nothing since.

Counsel for Mrs. Shevlin asked $30 a week alimony and $500 counsel fee. Justice Guy reserved decision.

AUTO MURDER TALE IS PROVED IN PART

Continued from Page 1.

port Company, Inc., of 90 West Street, which was one of the firms on the recent British blacklist.

WIDOW FAINTS AT GRAVE.

Mrs. Dilworth Starts East to Help Find Husband's Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 8.—At the head of the grave in which Dwight P. Dilworth was being buried here today his widow, who had not seen him since six weeks before he was shot in New York, last Sunday night, fell prostrate and unconscious. She first viewed the body here last night, after an undertaker had prepared it for final burial and had taken it to the home of Representative A. M. Keene, which was turned over by the Keene family to the members of the Dilworth family, who had gathered here to attend the funeral.

No services were held. The body was removed to the cemetery, where a simple prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. It was as the minister began speaking that the young widow fell apparently lifeless, but she was soon revived. Six boyhood friends of Mr. Dilworth acted as bearers. The Bourbon County Bar Association, remembering Mr. Dilworth as having been admitted to the practice of law here after having scored 100 per cent. in his examination and after having been commended by the court for the best examination ever passed, attended the funeral in a body.

The widow announced today that she would return immediately to New York to look after her husband's business affairs and to assist in hunting down his murderers. She and his mother left for Kansas City tonight on a late train and the mother will follow her to New York soon and spend the Winter with her.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. LAST 2 WEEKS
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2. 2D SEASON IN NEW YORK.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ANN MURDOCK—Please Help Emily with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
THE SILENT WITNESS
"Gripping Melodrama."—Herald.
C. H. FORMERLY CANDLER THEATRE 41 ST. W. of B'WAY. EVES. 8:20—MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
THE GREAT LOVER
"BEST PLAY IN TOWN."
ELTINGE CHEATING CHEATERS WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
with ROBERT WARWICK
THE DOLLY SISTERS
LAST 2 TIMES CRITERION TODAY 2:25 TONIGHT 8:25
THOS. H. INCE'S $1,000,000 PHOTO SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
MOVES TO THE PARK THEA. 59 St. NEXT MON.
Criterion B'way & 44th St. Mon., Sept. 11 Seats Now
OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON.
GEORGE ARLISS
In Rene Kholobatch's 3-act Comedy. "PAGANINI"
Charles Dillingham's GLOBE Evenings 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:25.
GEORGE BROADHURST'S Latest Farce.
FAST AND GROW FAT
FRANK McINTYRE Zelda Sears, Roy Atwell & others

DUST AND DOWNPOUR STRIKE THIS CITY

Continued from Page 1.

open when the rush of wind struck the building, and before there was time to act the gale threw down heavy partitions of glass and wood. Clerks leaped aside barely in time to escape injury. James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the National Committee, was struck by a piece of mortar torn from a cornice, and also had a narrow escape when a massive partition toppled over near him.

In Seventh Avenue, near 125th Street, three trees were uprooted and a dozen more had large limbs torn off and flung along the roadway.

Rain Floods Streets.

The streets were flooded by the heavy rain, and at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street the excavators in the new Broadway subway built dams with sandbags to divert the water from the excavation.

While the wind had been rapidly rising for twenty minutes before the rain began, the worst of the storm struck Manhattan at exactly 3 o'clock, and lasted only five minutes. The wind then fell to ten miles an hour.

A temperature of 89 degrees, the highest for the day, was indicated by the thermometer at 3 o'clock. When the storm ceased, it had fallen, and at 3:35 the mercury stood at 72, only two degrees higher than the lowest for the day, which was registered early in the morning.

Traffic policemen all the way from Columbus Circle to Twenty-third Street said the storm was one of the worst they had ever seen. Standing in the middle of the street, they could hardly see the outlines of the buildings opposite them.

The storm also struck heavily in Brooklyn and on Staten Island. Reports of heavy rain and high winds came from the Bronx and New Jersey. The forecast is for fair and cooler weather today, with fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest squalls.

WIND WRECKS "TENT CITY."

Damage by Storm at Pelham Bay Park Estimated at $10,000.

Ten thousand dollars in damage was caused at "Tent City," in Pelham Bay Park, yesterday afternoon when the storm broke. The wind which accompanied the downpour of rain and hail was estimated to have reached a velocity of 104 miles an hour. Tents were leveled as if they had been houses of cards, while the furnishings of the campers were blown hundreds of feet in all directions, even large icechests being overturned.

Of the 400 tents standing before the storm, one-quarter were destroyed at the first onslaught of the wind. Many other tents were partly wrecked, while nearly all were made uninhabitable. Many persons suffered severe bruises as the tents collapsed, but only one person required surgical treatment. Mrs. C. O'Kane, who owned a tent at 2 B Street, Tent City, suffered from a fracture of the left arm. She was taken to the City Island Hospital. It was estimated that 100 persons were struck by flying débris as they ran to shelter.

Frank Marquardt, owner of a bungalow on the Chimney group of rocks, off Hunter's Island, was entertaining Henry Nelson of 323 East Eighty-sixth Street and William Karsten of 537 East Eighty-second Street, Manhattan, when the wind struck the flimsily constructed building. Nelson and Karsten attempted to hold down the wooden roof covering the porch of the bungalow. A sudden gust carried the roof, with the two men, fifty feet into the water. The men, who were described as members of the life-saving service, swam ashore. Marquardt, who remained inside the bungalow, was unhurt.

Many trees were struck by lightning and others were uprooted. Motor, sailing, and row boats in the vicinity of Pelham Bay and City Island were torn from their moorings, and in some instances capsized. Several yachting parties had narrow escapes. So many trees were thrown across the tracks of the City Island storage battery railroad that traffic was delayed for a time. Falling trees also brought down many electric light and power wires, leaving City Island without light for several hours last night.

SOTHERN HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Actor's Horse Badly Hurt When Storm Wrecks Movie City.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, who has for some time been engaged at the Flatbush studios of the Vitagraph Company in making a film version of "An Enemy to the King," narrowly escaped injury yesterday when a part of the movie city which had been built for the production was blown down by the high wind. The storm came up so suddenly that Director Fred Thomson had no opportunity to get his company into better shelter than the "mediaeval" city, which covered a space of about two blocks near the studio. When the big wind came a portion of the towers and battlements were destroyed in a moment.

Mr. Sothern and Edith Storey, his leading woman, with other members of the cast, were in a place where only quick movement saved them from possible injury. The horse Mr. Sothern had been riding a few moments before while making a picturesque entrance into the city in the midst of a cheering populace, was completely buried by fallen timbers and wreckage, and was injured so badly it had to be shot. There were no other casualties.

TEA GARDEN BLOWN AWAY.

Ritz-Carlton's Palm Trees Found in Nearby Courtyard.

As Antonio Dadone, an importer, of 12 East Forty-seventh Street, stood watching the rain beat upon the bare bricks of a courtyard in the rear of his store yesterday afternoon he was amazed to see a good sized palm tree drop down from on high. This was quickly followed by several pots of Japanese ferns, other palms trees and two or three Oriental screens. In a short time the courtyard resembled a Japanese tea garden, with only the geisha girls absent.

Mr. Dadone, who is a practical man, and knew that the days of miracles are over, began investigation. He soon found that the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, his neighbor, had lost its Japanese tea garden, which the wind had blown off the roof.

The importer returned to the quiet of his store only to be disturbed a moment later by a crash, which was caused by the breaking of a large plate glass window in front of his store.

"But the jinx followed me," he said later. "When I came to investigate I found not only my window broken but the automobile of one of my customers upside down on the sidewalk."

LEFT TOWN IN DARKNESS.

Storm Blew Down Wires and Electric Light Plant Was Crippled.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Sept. 8.—This place was in darkness tonight because of the storm this afternoon. The telephone service and telegraph wires were crippled. Many trees and wires all over town were blown down. So many electric wires were broken that there was no current tonight and no lights along the roads, in business places, and in many residences.

At Butler, near here, many trees and wires were blown down. Boonton Avenue was closed to traffic for some time after the storm because two large elms which had been blown down fell directly on the street, and it was impossible for vehicles to get past them until they were hauled away.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The beautiful country home of Richard H. Williams in Madison Avenue was damaged by lightning, followed by fire, during the storm this afternoon. The whole upper floor of the house, together with the roof, was destroyed. Servants and others were able to save all the furnishings and furniture. The damage is estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000.

The Williams home is one of the show places in the centre of a five-acre tract. The house is of stone, with a slate roof. There are two wings, each two stories in height. Mr. Williams is a member of the firm of Williams & Peters of 1 Broadway, New York City. With his wife he left here yesterday on a business trip to Chicago, leaving the house in charge of the servants.

A bolt of lightning struck the top of the house and set it afire. The local firemen asked Morristown for help, and two engines were sent over from there to fight the fire.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO BOYS.

Two Others Severely Shocked While Playing in Tent During Storm.

Four boys playing in a tent at Graham Avenue and Radde Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon decided to remain when the storm came up. After a few minutes there was a blinding flash as lightning struck the tent, and the four boys lay unconscious on the ground. A man passing in an automobile lifted the unconscious forms into his machine and rushed them to St. John's Hospital.

Examination at the hospital showed that Leo Janella, 10 years old, of 406 Academy Street, and William McKivitt, 12 years old, of 301 Graham Avenue, had been instantly killed. James Healey, 9 years old, of 302 First Avenue, is still in the hospital suffering from shock and burns. George Gallagher, 11 years old, of 412 Academy Street, was revived soon after reaching the hospital, and was able to go home.

BOLT DESTROYS BIG BARN.

Fire Causes Alarm for Inmates of Loeb Home for Convalescents.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The concrete barn at the Loeb Home for Convalescents, at East View, was struck by lightning this afternoon and destroyed. The live stock was saved, but hay and other stock feed were lost.

The Elmsford Fire Department fought the flames, which it was feared at one time, would reach the home in which were 115 convalescents. Help was also called from White Plains, but later the call was countermanded. The loss will amount to $10,000.

COUPLE HELD AS SLAVERS.

District Attorney Sends Detectives to Guard Witnesses.

The Grand Jury returned two indictments yesterday charging white slavery against Max Axelrod and his wife, Pauline. They were indicted on information furnished to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith by Harry Rosenzweig of 23 Avenue B, who swore that the Axelrods led his wife astray.

Axelrod and his wife were held in $10,000 bail, and will be arraigned today before Judge Wadhams, in the Court of General Sessions. According to Mr. Smith, a sister of Axelrod led a gang of thugs to the home of Rosenzweig on Thursday night and threatened to kill the man if he gave any further information to the District Attorney. Two detectives have been assigned to guard Rosenzweig and his wife.

Turn to the Right
after the play and go to Shanley's—it is the right turn to make if you are in search of a delicious supper and an entertaining cabaret.
Every evening from seven to one—a chain of twenty sparkling cabaret links.
Excellent from the first to last of the seventh course—the daily luncheon—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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ALL OTHER MATINEES, Incl. SUN. MAT.....25c, 50c & $1
TO AVOID STANDING ON LINE—SEATS SELLING FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.
SOPHISTICATED NEW YORK CAPTURED AGAIN!
THE MOST ASTOUNDING SUCCESS SINCE "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
INTOLERANCE
A SUN PLAY OF THE AGES
A FOURFOLD STORY OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS
MORE THRILLS—More Romance—More Stirring Action and More Emotions than could possibly be crowded into one story.
CRITICS proclaim it the most astounding achievement of the American theatre.
NO ROOM for quotations here—See the Saturday Night and Sunday papers for the enthusiastic reviews.
Meanwhile the Long Lines are once more in evidence at THE LIBERTY.

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MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
TOMORROW NIGHT
FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT OF SEASON.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
HENRY E. DIXEY
in a new Comedy, MR. LAZARUS.
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
OWING TO PREVIOUS CONTRACT, "VERY GOOD EDDIE" MOVES TO THIRTY-NINTH ST. THEATRE, MONDAY, SEPT. 11TH, TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY.
CASINO Beginning MON. NIGHT Seats Next Matinees Today & Thurs. Now
LINA ABARBANELL
in new Operetta FLORA BELLA
44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
HERALD—"A gay romp of song and dance."
Maxine Elliott's 39 St., Nr. Broadway 25&50c
4 Performances Daily—2:15, 5:15, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly.
IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
The Uncle Tom's Cabin of the White Slave.
Children Under 16 Not Admitted.

PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
A PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC
PROCLAIMED A TRIUMPH BY EVERY NEWSPAPER BUT ONE.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:30
BOOTH THEATRE, West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:10 Sharp. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:10.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
"The big punch of the theatrical season came with the production of 'The Flame.' Red-blooded melodrama of the swiftest sort. A gripping play splendidly acted by a superb cast."—Victor Watson in American.
A BLAZING SUCCESS.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Bryant 2638. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
The Man Who Came Back
"Is an electric shock."—Town Topics.
48th St. Just E. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15.
JAMES T. POWERS
in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE," by Mark Swan. Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"Full of Fun."
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.
LONGACRE West 48th St. LAST 2 TIMES. Last Matinee Today 2:30.
A PAIR OF QUEENS
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c-75c. Next Week—"THE LILAC DOMINO."

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Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM
NIGHTS at 8
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2
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With the Incomparable PAVLOWA
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EVERYTHING ON A BIG SCALE—BUT THE PRICES | Seats Six Weeks Ahead
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. 10, 15, 25c
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...817 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....1 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1916.

CONGRESS.

If Representative GILLETT of Massachusetts must make his point that expenditures authorized during the session of the Democratic Congress ended yesterday were greater by half a billion than those of any Republican session, the just retort is that at any rate the country will have something to show for the money. Congress responded nobly to the demand of the people for a stronger army and navy by appropriating $655,000,000 for increasing the nation's means of defense. It provided a large sum for the assembling and maintenance of a border guard along the Mexican frontier, one of a series of measures that have brought our troubles with Mexico visibly nearer to a happy settlement. Besides, something like 100,000 National Guardsmen have had invaluable army training. The money to pay for Denmark's West India Islands has been provided, and the Senate has ratified the treaty of purchase. Should ratification by Copenhagen follow, the possibility is forever removed that some other bidder for the islands might appear; we could not have permitted sale to another, and unwelcome complications might have arisen. For the sum of $3,000,000 we have obtained important concessions from the Nicaragua Government, important from the point of view of our Panama Canal interests and of our navy.

These expenditures account for most of the increase in appropriations above the wont and custom of Republican outlay. The Democratic Congress has done some needless things, some of disputable propriety. The appropriation of $50,000,000 for the purposes of the Government Shipping act was worse than useless, it tends directly to the discouragement of private enterprise, which is in the way of providing all the shipping we need; and it is a bad precedent. The child labor law, wholly beneficent in its purpose, invites condemnation because in forbidding transportation in interstate commerce to the products of mines and factories disobeying the law it stamps innocent commodities with a fictitious guilt in order that Congress may by indirection exercise a power over State affairs withheld from it by the Constitution. The rural credits law is of doubtful benefit to those in whose behalf it was passed, and the good roads law, while of undoubted service to the people, distributes Federal largess in an inequitable manner. The foundation mistake of the emergency revenue law is that it largely increases the burden upon the one-half of 1 per cent. of the people who pay the tax, while refusing what justice and equity demanded, the lowering of the exemption limit.

The chief offense of the session, in the eyes of the people, was the shameful yielding of Congress to the behests of the railroad brotherhoods, while declining even to consider the other measures of the President's broad program which he urged it to enact. The spirit which the subserviency of Congress has aroused in the country will make itself felt in the Congressional districts on Election Day. The postponement of the Webb bill to permit combinations for the promotion of foreign trade and the stubborn refusal of Congress to provide decent salaries for members of the Tariff Commission will likewise be remembered to its discredit.

Like its predecessor, the Sixty-fourth Congress is not conspicuous for ability and statesmanship. The Democratic Party was so long out of power, so long under the shadow of Bryanism, that large numbers of its best men, there is reason to fear, have definitely taken themselves out of politics. If the party would keep its hold upon power in the nation, if it would continue to deserve and retain the confidence of the people, it must raise the quality of its Representatives in Congress.

TRYING TO DISSATISFY THE SATISFIED.

The Middle West continues to give the Republicans concern. Much is hoped from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S promised speeches, whose number is to be increased at the solicitation of the perturbed managers. He is to dispel the languor of the campaign, to charm back into the Republican Party recalcitrant Progressives. It will be a task perhaps too great for even his passion and power. The Middle West is prosperous under Mr. WILSON. The Middle West is grateful to Mr. WILSON for having maintained peace. Can even Mr. ROOSEVELT'S burning energy kindle the Middle West? Is there anywhere where his extraordinary theory that Mr. WILSON is the sum of all villainies, who might have prevented the invasion of Belgium and many succeeding calamities and crimes, is regarded as other than a personal view, inflamed with all the exaggeration of a romantic temperament, extreme in its loves and hates?

Mr. ROOSEVELT has no equal as a preacher of dissatisfaction among the dissatisfied. Among the contented his gospel is likely to fall flat.

IGNORANCE, EVIL, AND REACTION.

There is much hard sense in the address of Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT as President of the National Woman Suffrage Association. While she is mistaken in the view of THE TIMES in favoring suffrage by Federal Amendment, at least she is not under the delusion of the Republican candidate for President that woman suffrage can be attained speedily. She sees that there will be "no easy process of enfranchisement" by Federal action. She calls vigorously for work in the several States, for "the education and organization of the constituencies," and her remarks about "a few women here and there" who have "dropped out from State work" in the fond delusion that there is no need of State work if the Federal amendment is to be the aim" seem to be a pithy conspectus of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. CATT is a woman of so much ability and influence, and her place among the suffragists is so justly high, that her repetition of a jaundice theory of some of the votes for women advocates is the more regrettable:

> We have not won the reactionaries of any party, church, or society, and we never will. We have never won the ignorant and illiterate and we never can. We have not won the forces of evil and we never will. But before the vote is won there must and will be a gigantic final conflict between the forces of progress, righteousness, and democracy and the forces of ignorance, evil, and reaction.

In the disappointment after a defeat a classification of suffragists and anti-suffragists as sheep and goats may be pardoned, ascribed to the bitterness of the moment. As a means of "educating" constituencies it is unfortunate. "The reactionaries" are presumably the conservatives. Are they to be propitiated or converted by epithet? In 1915 Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, in 1916 Iowa, voted down woman suffrage. Did the "ignorant and illiterate," "the forces of evil"—a pet phrase of some suffrage leaders for the anti-suffragists—triumph in those States? There is a sort of aristocratic arrogance and intolerance in this attitude which can hardly tend to persuade the opposition or the doubtful. Why not appeal to the voters reasonably?

OUR NEW ISLANDS.

The ratification by the United States Senate of the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix is not quite the final action in that important international transaction, but it is reasonable to suppose that opposition to the sale in Denmark will soon be overcome. That opposition has been purely political, and the certainty of receiving the huge sum of $25,000,000 for relinquishing sovereignty over three small islands, comprising altogether less than 33,000 square miles of territory, will probably mollify the comparatively few Danes who have seen fit to object to the sale. The price we have contracted to pay is high from any point of view. When it is considered in relation to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, comprising about 828,000 square miles, for which we paid $15,440,000; the cession to the United States by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 of 529,189 square miles, including the present State of California, for the sum of $15,000,000, and our purchase from Russia of Alaska in 1867 for $7,200,000, it seems out of all proportion.

The Gadsden Purchase in 1853 comprised lands in Arizona and New Mexico, about 45,000 square miles in all, and the price was $10,000,000, while Mexico made other valuable concessions to the United States in addition. The sum of $20,000,000 paid by our Government to Spain after the war of 1898 is not to be considered as payment for the lands we then took over, the Philippines, Guam, and Porto Rico. But we bought Florida in 1819 for $5,000,000 and we paid the Republic of Panama outright for control and occupation of the Canal Zone $10,000,000, contracting to pay in addition the sum of $250,000 yearly, beginning in 1913.

The purchase of sovereignty over the islands hitherto known as the Danish West Indies, however, is not fairly to be compared with any of the other transactions. Our sole object in that purchase has been national defense. The islands were in the market and we could not permit them to go to any other Power. We can tolerate no new Heligoland on the route to the Panama Canal. The purchase will give us another naval base in the Caribbean. It will enable us to guard against any warlike movement in the direction of the great waterway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. The price is high, but our possession of the islands is essential. The inhabitants have almost unanimously favored the transfer. The three islands, especially St. Croix, can be made much more profitable industrially than they ever have been, but that fact has not been considered of great weight in the deliberations preceding the purchase. Their value to us as a base of defense has been the prime consideration.

THE EMERGENCY REVENUE ACT.

As Senator LODGE pointed out, four Northern States paid more than half of the direct taxes last year, leaving less than half to be paid by the remaining forty-four States. The disproportion is all the greater because the States which paid the most of the taxes are also foremost in other services to the country, showing that there is no lack of patriotism in the citizens who object to disproportionate financial burdens for the sake of those who do not bear the other burdens. The Southern States which paid little of the direct taxes also were backward in supplying militia for service on the Mexican border. In the future this discrimination will be even greater, for the income tax has been doubled. Congress even refused to lower the limit of exemption, although the $3,000 exemption is modified by this new clause:

> Plus $1,000 additional if the person making the return be the head of a family, or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her.

If the additional funds were to be obtained from the income tax it would have been juster to have lowered the limit of exemption, or to have required the dodgers of the present limit to show their right to the exemption. The intention to discriminate rather than to broaden the base of the tax's application is shown by the increase of the surtax upon the super-rich to 13 per cent. Few will worry about the financial woes of the rich. More will regret the exemption of the moderate fortunes through permitting evasion by those in the same class with those who pay.

The doubling of the normal income tax is in addition to the tax now levied in some States, and soon to be levied in more States. There is the same duplication of taxation in the Federal inheritance tax. The Federal tax is only 1 per cent. below $50,000, ranging upward to 10 per cent. above $5,000,000. If this heaping of tax on tax continues, the total will become burdensome. The progress already made is enough to warn both the States and the nation to co-operate in selecting the sources of taxation. The lack of purpose and principle in the preparation of the bill appears from the unusual vacillation in what was done. The stamp taxes were overlooked at first, were inserted, and dropped. The munitions tax was altered again and again. The wine tax is in the form finally agreeable to California. The dyestuffs title begins by declaring that the duties named shall be collected from the day after the passage of the act, and the last clause declares that the entire title shall be suspended until the war is declared ended by the President's proclamation. It is an odd way of enacting a law to take effect at a date unknown to the lawmakers.

The bill ends with the Tariff Commission and anti-dumping or unfair competition titles. Altogether the Conference Committee made over two hundred changes, and left a bill filling over two solid newspaper pages. Perhaps it could not be made shorter and cover the subjects included. It certainly could have been made better, and more Democratic. Altogether the bill is more to be pardoned than praised, for the conditions of its preparation certainly were difficult, and in some respects unprecedented.

AGAINST THE BUCKET SHOP.

Public opinion, unjustly hostile to the New York Stock Exchange in many parts of the country, has been influenced, no doubt, by dislike of the fraudulent operations of what are called bucket shops. These appear to be brokerage houses, but they are really places for gambling on the current daily quotations of prices on the Exchange, as these are reported by telegraph. Sometimes one of the owners of such a place claims to be a member of the Exchange in New York. There is no actual buying or selling of stocks in obedience to a customer's order, and as a rule he is robbed or swindled by trickery which has repeatedly been exposed. The victim usually explains to his friends that he lost his money "on the New York Stock Exchange," or "in Wall Street." It can be seen that the rascally work of bucket shops throughout the country in past years has led many persons, not well informed, to ask for legislation of a hostile or restrictive character, and to exert their influence, in support of such legislation, upon their representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures.

Everybody should know that the New York Stock Exchange for a long time has been striving diligently to suppress bucket shops, and in this work has procured the aid of the Federal authorities. Since the beginning of last year it has compelled the suspension of more than 250 firms and the closing of their so-called brokerage houses. It has also obtained thirty-five convictions in the courts. In Pittsburgh, where more than twenty men were indicted, there was a kind of clearing house or central agency for such places in Pennsylvania and other States. It is said that from one stock quotation telegraphic ticker the figures were supplied to 200 houses. In Buffalo a central agency or firm controlled ninety-six branches in this country and Canada. A clerk testified that he received 1,051 orders in one day.

Telegraphic ticker service, showing Stock Exchange sales and prices throughout the day, the bucket shop operator must have, if he is to attract customers. They demand it, and it gives a quotation basis for swindling. The Stock Exchange has sought to prevent use of ticker reports in bucket shops by means of its contract with the telegraph company, which provides that the daily quotations shall be delivered by wire only to persons or firms approved by the Exchange. It has, of course, the co-operation of the company, but sometimes it is difficult to accomplish the Exchange's purpose. Scores of the fraudulent brokerage houses may be supplied from one ticker that has been obtained by deception.

The Exchange has encountered an obstacle in Massachusetts, where a broker who failed to get its approval asked the Public Service Commission to compel the telegraph company to deliver the quotations. Such an order as he desired was issued, and it has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. Attorneys representing the Exchange have been instructed by it to take the case to the United States Supreme Court, if possible, and the telegraph company stands with it in this action. It is not alleged in these proceedings that the complaining broker is connected with bucket shops, but the Exchange seeks a decision that it has a right to control the quotations, which are its property.

That right ought to be firmly established and legally recognized. And the New York Stock Exchange should have credit throughout the country for what it has done and what it is now doing to suppress the bucket shop.

HOW LA FOLLETTE WON.

Governor PHILIPP, conservative and anti-La Follette, won a victory in the Wisconsin primaries. LA FOLLETTE, however, was renominated for the Senate in the same primaries. The mixed result has mystified the East, but the explanation is simple enough. In Wisconsin a Democrat, a Socialist, or a Progressive can vote in the Republican primaries if he likes. There is a decided temptation to Socialists to do so, for their candidates are designated before the primary by a referendum, and there are no contests. Only 10 per cent. of the party vote is needed to nominate a candidate, and nine-tenths of the voters in any party can, if they choose, vote in the other party primaries without endangering the nomination of their own candidates.

That is not all. Senator PAUL O. HUSTING, a Democrat, was elected two years ago by La Follette votes. The Republican candidate against HUSTING was a Philipp "reactionary." So LA FOLLETTE'S merry men turned in joyously to beat him and voted for HUSTING. One good term deserves another, and the "fair-minded Democrats"—a La Follette name for those who are radical—know that their own candidate has no chance of election and are returning the favor LA FOLLETTE'S men conferred on them in electing HUSTING. LA FOLLETTE has always been strong with the "fair-minded Democrats," and this year they saw him in great danger. The 2,000 votes which constitute his majority, and thousands of votes besides, were given him by "fair-minded Democrats" and Socialist sympathizers. If only Republicans had voted, he would have been badly beaten.

On the other hand, no Socialist sympathizers and no "fair-minded Democrats" voted for PHILIPP, so that his majority is a Republican one. The Wisconsin primaries, therefore, represent a great loss of strength by LA FOLLETTE so far as his Republican following is concerned. There is no reason to doubt, however, that he will be elected. His great strength has waned, he is in a precarious position for the future, and in his next Senatorial term he will have to lean more than ever to radicalism and Socialism, for he can no longer win a primary by Republican votes alone. He has always leaned in that direction because of his natural bent, now he will have to lean much further in order to save his political life. LA FOLLETTE in the Sixty-fifth Congress will be a much more regrettable spectacle than he was even in the Sixty-fourth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Praises for Police and Strikers.

Irritating as has been the arrival of a second street car strike so soon after its predecessor had been laboriously settled to the seeming satisfaction of all three parties concerned in it, there is not a little comfort to be extracted from the happenings of the last three days.

For one thing, the public inconvenience has been, if not exactly slight, so much less serious than was expected and feared, that nobody really minded it. Nearly always hitherto such strikes have been marked by immediate and continuous rioting and violence, and the absence of both, as yet, indicates not only that we have a police force thoroughly efficient in planning to meet, and in meeting, this sort of municipal emergency, but that the representatives of this class of labor are now of a type wiser, or higher, or both, than they were in the past.

The work of the police has been in every way admirable. They have been firm without being brutal, and, as a result, while they are receiving hearty praise from the corporation officials whose property they protected, no complaints of their ferocity are coming from the other side, and that completes the vindication of their conduct.

It would be easy to say that the strikers have been orderly for the same reason that the woman of the old tale was resigned to die—"she had to be"—but the statement would be more cynical than correct. The strike leaders have counseled and commanded their followers to abstain from all violation of law, and their advice has been given in a way and tone that leave no doubt, except in over-suspicious minds, of its sincerity. At any rate, it has been taken and followed by the strikers, with exceptions so few and trivial as hardly to count.

The same leaders, too, in preventing an extension of the strike, which by a word they could have brought about, manifested an intelligent consideration for the real interests of the men and a moderation in the use of power that should and will elevate them not a little in public esteem.

A Mystery Needing Solution.

A queer, and not yet thoroughly explained, feature of the strike, has been the absence from the two main lines of travel—the subway and the elevated—that have been in practically normal operation from the beginning of the trouble of the great crowds which the decreased service on the surface roads seemingly should have given them. It did nothing of the sort, and, instead of carrying many more passengers than usual, the number has been appreciably decreased.

At hours when, with all our transportation facilities utilized, the subway and elevated cars are wont to be filled close to suffocation and far beyond comfort, they have presented the astonishing spectacle of standing room unoccupied.

Neither the theory that the people were afraid to ride in these trains for fear of finding themselves in the centre of a riot nor that they had improvised new routes and means of getting down town and up again, though both have been gravely suggested, is plausible enough to be accepted as adequately solving the problem of the decrease. No doubt both influences were at work, but New Yorkers are a venturesome lot, and any apprehensions the majority may have had the first morning of the strike could hardly have survived the quick spread of the news that the best and fastest of our locomotive apparatus were safely available. In the circumstances, too, it is incredible that any considerable fraction of the multitudes making the daily migrations under the stern compulsion of necessity either would have walked the weary miles of our far-flung city or could have adopted the expensive alternative of the taxicab.

And they didn't fly. As the poet veraciously sings—

> The feathered tribe on pinions cleave the air—
> Not so the mackerel, and still less the bear,

so he would or might have denied the powers of Icarus to the stockbroker's clerk, and we all know well, nowadays—though not too well—that no wings grow on the stenographer's twinkly ankles.

If Only Apology Were All!

After reading the letter of Mrs. J. H. A. CLEMENTS, printed on this page yesterday, it seems almost inevitable that Professor KUNO MEYER will be relieved of the keen pain he suffered while he thought that "the leading paper of New York" had been "easily taken in by a bungling farceur" and that the facility with which said paper had been deceived threw "an ominous light on American journalism." On both those points he may be happy yet. But though he may, if he must, still deny that the charges of "Molly" and "Patrick" as to the treatment of Irish prisoners in Germany were true, he can hardly question the authenticity of their letters.

With a simple apology that phase of the matter will end. Unfortunately, however, that is not the whole of the episode for the eminent professor. He rashly and explicitly staked his reputation as a philologist—which is his entire capital as a scholar—on the truth of his statement that the "Molly" and "Patrick" letters were not, and couldn't have been, of the origin ascribed to them. As an expert in linguistics he pronounced them fraudulent.

All too evidently he has lost his precious wager, and, with no reputation as a philologist left, what has he to go on with?

His sad fate illustrates anew the dangers of gambling—the perils of the betting habit. Well may it be a lesson for us all!

Shipbuilding Facilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following figures will be of interest to people in the mercantile marine business and others who should be interested. With reference to the building of marine vessels for cargo-carrying purposes here is a comparison of Great Britain and her allies and Germany and her allies:

Great Britain has 463 shipyards and engine and boiler shops where marine vessels and their equipment are built; her colonies have 198 and her allies 247, making a grand total of 908. Germany and her allies have a grand total of 124 such places.

To drydock and repair her warships and vessels of her mercantile marine, Great Britain has 372 drydocks and marine railways, her colonies have 246, and her allies 253, a grand total of 1,071. Germany and her allies have 138 such places.

Belgium does not figure on either side.

America has 152 shipyards and marine engine and boiler shops and 239 drydocks and marine railways.

A. DONOVAN.
New York, Sept. 7, 1916.

PILGRIMAGE.

We must lie beside the road, now night
Is on us,
Down among the briars we can lodge
As safe as many,
Here against my bosom ye can sleep
As soft as any—
This is all the shelter, child, the long
Day has won us.
Yet the burden of my heart grows
Light as any feather
Now once more the two of us shall
Make our bed together.

Faeries, when they crossed my path,
Would never greet me—
Young Love, when he heard my step,
Fled away off yonder
Through the birches of the wood,
Where daft folk wander.
Maybe, for the like o' them, it's ill-luck
To meet me.
Pretty dreams that played wi' ye, my
Old shawl frighted 'em—
Home across the meadowland, the
New moon fighted 'em.

For the journey waits us, child, beyond
The morrow—
Over stock and stone we'll trudge,
When the cock shall speed us
Up or down whatever path, Black
Care will lead us.—
Listen till ye've learned o' me, the old
Song o' Sorrow:
While ye'll sing it on the way, let good
Or ill betide ye,
In a cloak of darkness, Love, Good
Hope shall step beside ye!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

A "TEUTONIC ALLIANCE."

A Former Discussion of a British-German-American League.

Woods Hole, Mass., Sept. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to you (Sept. 3, 1916,) Professor Münsterberg makes much of the fact that he has "pointed out the right middle way in which real statesmen may move forward to a better day" in "meditating" upon a future alliance between Germany, America, and Great Britain. I am not a psychologist. I am merely a plain, every-day student of the languages and history of the peoples of the Near East. But, occasionally, I also "meditate." Dealing as I do with the past, my "meditations" are apt to do with things and events that have been, rather than with such that "may move forward." This time my "meditation" was not quite fruitless.

The proposal of the learned psychologist—anti-Hegelian and anti-materialist as he is—awoke a historical response in my mind. I remembered that I had heard of or read of some such scheme as the proposed triple alliance—though it was not then dignified as "the right middle way"; nor was it "pointed out" as a great discovery. I am here "en villégiature," and have no access to my library. But I think it was in 1898, during one of the visits with which—when some particularly wily piece of diplomacy was to be put through—the German Kaiser honored England. He saw much of Chamberlain at the time, and talked to him very glibly about a British - American - German alliance. Chamberlain was struck with the idea and promised to air it in public. I do not know that the Kaiser mentioned the plan to Lord Salisbury—nor that Chamberlain did, for that matter. But pressure continued to be put upon Chamberlain to make public profession of his interest in the project. He was to make an important speech at Leicester in that very year; and one of the Kaiser's unofficial agents in London invited him to make the triple understanding the subject of that speech. This Chamberlain did.

One would have imagined that the Leicester speech would have been received with joy and gladness in Germany, and that the press—certainly that part of it controlled in Berlin, where the scheme had had its birth—would have backed up the idea with undisguised zest. But such is not the way of German political dealing. Not only was the reception of Chamberlain's Leicester speech a cold one; it was positively hostile—no doubt upon order. Great Britain was fumed against and much score was made out of Germany's "traditional friendship" for Russia, which would never be abandoned for the worthless amity of England.

The object of this political trick was gained soon enough. At the moment Germany was pushing her Bagdad railway project and needed the benevolent neutrality of Russia. She got it. Russia allowed herself to be bamboozled with honeyed words and sweet phrases, and relinquished whatever opposition she had tended to show to the railway project.

The plan of a triple alliance—called very appropriately by Professor Münsterberg "Teutonic," as it is to be dominated by Germany—is, therefore, nothing new; nor did it need a psychologic "meditation" to "point it out." In view of what has already occurred with the scheme as an instrument, it is perfectly permissible for a simple student of history to demand what machination is being served by its representation at this moment.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Fate of the Webb Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some dispatches from Washington give the impression that the failure of the Senate to adopt as an amendment to the Revenue bill yesterday the Webb bill authorizing co-operation among exporters means that this important measure was killed. On the contrary, it merely goes over for consideration by the Senate at the session beginning in December. The House passed the bill by the overwhelming majority of 200 to 25. A dispatch in one newspaper says that the "Webb bill makes lawful acts that are declared to be conspiracies in restraint of trade by the Clayton act." Nothing could be more misleading. The Clayton act was carefully restricted to domestic trade in order that American exporters might have a free hand in competition with the rest of the world. The Webb bill, indorsed by the Federal Trade Commission, after an exhaustive inquiry, is designed simply to remove all doubt as to whether the Sherman anti-trust law applies to combinations formed in good faith solely for export trade. The existing doubt amounts to a prohibition of that co-operation which foreign rivals utilize against American exporters. Foreign Governments not only permit but encourage combinations in foreign trade. The result is that American producers of raw materials and manufacturers are obliged to meet foreign combinations organized to resist the American advance in foreign markets, and are often obliged to sell to combinations of foreign buyers equipped to depress the price of American products. The first benefit of the Webb bill would be to permit small producers, manufacturers, and merchants, by co-operating, to attain the efficiency and economy necessary successfully to enter foreign markets. The consequent greater diversification of American export trade would directly benefit the labor in all industries which require steady foreign trade as a balance wheel against recurring periods of domestic depression. No other legislation is so vital to enable the United States to meet keener competition after the war.

ROBERT H. PATCHIN,
Secretary National Foreign Trade Council.
New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

Facts for Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of Mr. Hughes's statement favoring a Federal amendment to force woman suffrage upon thirty-one unwilling States and contrary to the Republican platform, the following data may be of interest: Since 1912 twelve States—namely, South Dakota, (twice,) Ohio, (twice,) Wisconsin, Michigan, (twice,) North Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and Iowa—gave by direct vote of the people large majorities against woman suffrage. Since January, 1915, woman suffrage has been lost in the Legislatures of the following twenty-one States: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and in Michigan and Wisconsin, making a total of thirty-one States that within the last three years have given either directly or indirectly their decision against woman suffrage.

The East, South, and Middle West, having heard suffrage agitation for some sixty-five years and seen it tried in eleven Western States, have decided that they do not want it. Will the women who believe the feminist movement a great menace and the men who represent this great majority at the polls and who are so emphatically expressed their decision against woman suffrage accept, without protest, this undemocratic and arbitrary form of government?

Mrs. HOMER FOOT, JR.,
Chairman N. Y. Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1916.

A Radical Step.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether for good or for bad, for weal or for woe, President Wilson in his stand on the strike has put forward the clock of radicalism fifty years. Has he blundered? If so, has he, as Mr. Bidson puts it, "blundered forward"? Who knows?

M.
New York, Sept. 4, 1916.

THE REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE.

Dangers to Society in the Stand of Either Capital or Labor Against the Judicial Settlement of Industrial Disputes.

By JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Turgot warned the French aristocrats of the nearness of their peril, it was fruitless—the guillotine brought them to realize the truth of his warnings. Then, "Oh! had we but listened to his advice." When, in 1911, in this city, the Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control warned the city of its factory fire perils, we passed him by—a few months later came the Triangle disaster. Then we made haste to enact factory laws. When the ladies of our municipality urged us to clean our streets and thus prevent epidemics, we smiled politely upon them and kept on mussing up the thoroughfares—then came poliomyelitis; our children were stricken. But it was not until then that we added strength to the Anti-Litter League. Not till the nations mow down each other's best by the millions and Europe is all aflame with fire can the program of a league to enforce peace secure a real hearing. We never listen to our men of reason and foresight until harsh suffering sears our brains. So, in the relation between employer and worker, in vain have voices been crying in the wilderness: "Take heed; the day of reckoning will come. Wait till labor awakens to its power. The seeds you sow now will bear poisonous fruits in the future." Has the time arrived now when once more emotion shall bring reason to her side? Is the day of law and order in industry about to dawn?

In 1894 the country is plunged into industrial war. Then the railroad managers refuse to arbitrate. In 1916 the railroad managers plead for "the sacred principle of arbitration in industrial disputes." Now the men refuse. In 1916 the President of a street railway system and an entire organization of manufacturers refuse to arbitrate, and in both instances the workers plead eagerly for "the sacred right of arbitration." How comes it that the refusal to submit industrial controversy to impartial review comes sometimes from the employers and sometimes from the workers? And why is it that society itself, which refuses now to permit men to settle private controversy by coercion, suffers lynch law to reign in the field of industrial disputes? Is industrial controversy, involving large masses of people, disturbing whole communities, bringing starvation or bankruptcy or both in its train—is it a private matter; when even the laundress, if she is refused her pay, may not take her 60 cents from her mistress's pocketbook, but must go to court and sue? Let men be right as heaven itself, who shall be permitted by coercion to win his way, to trample over neutrals, to hack his way through to the goal of his wishes? We did allow capital to do it. For a while we gave it free rein, until it became unbearable and society found a way to curb capital. We let the nations do it, yet we earnestly believe that society will soon find a way to curb even the nations. How soon shall we say to both capital and labor: "Neither of you shall coerce the other by force of your power. Justice, not might, shall determine this controversy between you."

Why has the judicial method for settlement of industrial disputes found such opposition?

There are two important reasons among many. Listen to the railway men:

"Yes, we went to arbitration, and got beaten. The impartial arbitrator showed he had the capitalistic bias."

Listen to the cloak manufacturers:

"The arbitrators are uplifters. They always sympathize with the men. They give us the worst end of it."

We must not delude ourselves. Men have had their fingers burned in the trial of arbitration. There is no quarrel with the courts when the Judges are free from bias, go into all the evidence, courageously decide the issues and decide them right; but when Judges are biased, are inefficient, lack courage or understanding, then the country demands "recall of judicial decisions" or "recall of Judges"—until, awakening to the real trouble, we find the right men, put them in the right places, and secure a renewal of confidence in judicial machinery. Even then judicial error multiplies. Read the latest volume of Appellate Court Reports and you will see how judicial error creeps into the very best and unbiased judicial intellects. Do we, therefore, prefer anarchy or lynch law? No; we take the judicial method as we take matrimony—for better or for worse.

But there is another reason, much more fundamental and much more difficult to correct. It is "the balance of power" theory applied to industrial affairs. If you will study the works on collective bargaining you will find that nearly all of the old writers approved of it on the theory of one thing abuse of power by employers, with power organized in the workers, and vice versa. A strong employers' organization will stop a strong union from abusing its powers, just as a strong union will curb the employer's power. The theory resembles the "balance of power" theory in international affairs, whose futility as a means of protection to neutral or weak powers is now so graphically demonstrated. The truth is that in industrial affairs, as in international affairs, the "balance of power" theory is good when you hold the balance. When the other fellow holds the balance it is all wrong. Now, balance the power of the strike with the power to discharge—how lovely for the employer if there is a large surplus of labor; how lovely for the workers when there is a large shortage of labor! No more empty weapon of defense can be given to an employer than the right of discharge in the height of the season when he cannot get help and the customers are clamoring for their goods. In Bridgeport the Remington munition works takes all the men who go on strike elsewhere. What power is the right to discharge in such a time? When the scale turns and there is shortage of work again, then the power of the strike becomes an empty weapon.

Now, when power is asserted to coerce acceptance of one side's view, it prevails only for the time being. Napoleon prevailed until all Europe turned. The Kaiser got almost to Paris before weakness could gather up her skirts and bring new power to her side. Shrecklichkeit has its day and then it gets the day after. And "the day after" arrives sooner now than it did in Napoleon's time. New powers unthought of are released to punish the offender. It is a simple psychological law that decision produced by coercion begets rancor, hatred, and release of new powers of coercion—the defeated party retires only to hit the other fellow a crack when he gets a little groggy on his legs. So industrial warfare goes on and on and on—action and reaction—until each side is driven to "quits." Just now it is the railway men's innings, moved, as Garretson puts it, by "primal instincts" going "back to the lay of the caveman—the caveman who, with his half-gnawed bone, snarled at the other caveman who wanted to take his bone away. * * * We brotherhood leaders are protecting the pockets of our men; the railroads are protecting the pockets of their stockholders, and the shippers are protecting their own pockets. The country will pay." But the newspaper editors seem to have introduced a new factor into the problem. What is the justice of this controversy? Ah! Justice. Who thinks of justice when the "balance of power" is in his favor? When we are weak we cry for justice. When we are strong we take, vi et armis, what we think is justice. Recently the advertising income of the press has been materially increased by appeals to justice by both sides. Somehow or other public opinion is to decide through its power that right shall prevail over might. But how is this public opinion to be formed—by ex parte statement, by eloquent publicity agents, or the fine statements of capable counsel? Do we expect to get at the truth by that method when the matter in hand is complicated? No, we know too well that cross-examination, painstaking and persistent inquiry, impartially breaking down the hypocrisy of the sham plea or defense—this is civilization's process for arriving at the truth, and without truth there can be no justice. "Affydavits ain't alligators"—you know the story. Now that the "balance of power" theory has broken down internationally, now that the shortage of labor puts the labor power in the balance in industry, we shall probably see the employers and business men of the country ready to support all efforts in the direction of the establishment of more rational methods for disposing of industrial controversy. But will labor listen now? Will it recall the lessons of the past? Will it learn that coercive use of its present power will in turn release powers of coercion yet undreamed of? Will it remember the days when it begged for its day in court, an unbiased court, and its appeal only for a square deal? Will it recall the lesson that it is the weak who require the protection of the law, and that the strong of today are the weak tomorrow? Are we ready for a reign of law in industry? Will the great industrial neutrals give ear now to the warning cries of danger ahead—or is it Turgot and the guillotine over again?

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

NEGRO MIGRATION.

New Problems Raised by the Large Numbers Coming North.

Howard University,
Washington, Sept. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your highly illuminating editorial article on the economic opportunities of the negro in the North. Under the spur of urgent industrial demands it seems entirely likely that hundreds of thousands of negroes will be transferred to the North, and thus shift to some extent the centre of gravity of the race problem.

I beg to call attention to the importance of securing adequate provision for safeguarding the moral and social life of these people suddenly thrust into a new environment. The immigrants who, previous to the European war, had flocked to our shores in unprecedented numbers, in addition to their racial assimilability, have been assisted in adjusting themselves to their new relations by the Catholic Church and other agencies playing beneficially upon them. The negro laborer from the South has no such helpful influences.

Coming from an environment of social and civil restriction into a section of complete public and civil freedom, he will, naturally enough, at first, mistake liberty for license unless he is carefully safeguarded and encouraged in the right direction. The captains of industry are apt to be shortsighted. Immediate economic advantage blinds them to the evil consequences that may follow in its wake.

Should the influx of negro laborers to the North, without proper restriction and control, be allowed to prejudice public opinion and thus reproduce Southern proscription in the Northern States, the last state of the race would be worse than the first. The negro church where these laborers are at work should be encouraged to reach out and lay hold upon every workman who comes to the northern communities. Such agencies as the Young Men's Christian Association should be established and encouraged. Tried and experienced social workers should move among them with a view to relating them sensibly to their new environment.

This new industrial movement, which opens up untold possibilities for the race, illustrates anew the importance of the higher education through which a body of trained leaders may be prepared for the arduous tasks of guiding aright the masses of their race amid the dangers and vicissitudes of life.

As an illustration of this principle, the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has recently been able to find places on the tobacco plantations of Connecticut for 700 negro students. I have, personally, placed over seventy-five students of Howard University in these tobacco fields. Experience has more than abundantly justified the wisdom of sending with each group of students as instructor to advise and encourage and direct them in their new relationship.

The economic opportunity for the race is, inde

EDISON IN CAMP WITH BURROUGHS

Inventor and Naturalist Pitch Tents Returning from Auto Tour of Adirondacks.

WIN BERKSHIRES TROPHY

Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Chapin Victors in Women's Doubles in Tennis Tournament—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 8.—Thomas A. Edison, John Burroughs, H. S. Firestone, H. S. Firestone, Jr., and Professor De Loach of the Georgia Experimental Station at Atlanta, traveling in three automobiles, equipped for camping by the way and with a retinue of five servants, a cook, and three chauffeurs, passed through the Berkshires today en route for Orange, N. J.

They were in camp last night near Manchester, Vt., and will camp tonight in Connecticut. The party paused for a few minutes in Pittsfield this afternoon at 1 o'clock. They have been touring in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Edwin T. Rice and Mrs. A. H. Chapin won the women's doubles in the Berkshire County tennis championship at Pittsfield this afternoon, defeating Miss Margaret Chesney and Miss Isabel Platt of Pittsfield, 7–5, 3–6, 8–6. Mrs. George B. de Gersdorff and Mrs. Chapin will meet in the finals of the women's singles tomorrow.

In the qualifying round for the Stockbridge Golf Club championship this afternoon Franklin P. Pfalzer, Jr., had low score with a card of 88. Others who qualified were Franklin P. Pfalzer, Sr., Laurence B. Stoddart, Laurence B. Stoddart, Jr., Frank Stoddart, Arthur W. Walker, Caspar de Gersdorff, Henry Stetson, and Walter P. Eaton.

Mrs. Pierre Jay returned to Black Point, Conn., today after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow. Charles Lowell Barlow, who has been passing two months with Mrs. Barlow, went to Boston.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn came up to Lenox tonight from Whitestone, L. I.

Thatcher M. Adams returned to Sundrum House from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop gave a picnic this afternoon at Basin Pond, October Mountain.

Mrs. Edward Dodge and Cramer Dodge of New York are with Mrs. Rollin Harper Lynde in Stockbridge.

Mrs. W. A. Clark of New York and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dickson of Philadelphia arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a dinner party at Overlee tonight.

William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville has joined Mrs. Bullitt at the home of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi in Stockbridge.

Miss Louise Gordon Prince, Miss Julia P. Ward, Mrs. W. S. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster Smith of New York are touring in the Berkshires.

Governor and Mrs. M. E. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, who are touring in the hills, took luncheon at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

The property of Miss Gertrude Watson of New York, in Pittsfield, called Onota Farm, was attached today for $10,000 as the result of an automobile accident in which a boy was hurt in the city lately.

Paul Echter of New York, who is at Washwright Hall, Great Barrington, has bought the John A. Brewer property on Main Street, in Great Barrington, twelve acres, and will build a country place.

S. H. Buck, headmaster of the Berkshire School, won the Wyantenuck golf championship yesterday, defeating A. E. Whitney in the finals.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Todd of Washington, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Leupp, have arrived in Tyringham to visit her parents.

Commander C. J. Vogelgesang of Newport, with Mrs. G. C. Davison of New London, and Mrs. G. Dewitt Moulson of New York; Levi Woodbury, Mrs. A. C. Foster of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chesborough, Miss Alberta Chesborough, Miss Mabel Crosby of North Point, L. I., and Mrs. Harold Preston of Brooklyn, William C. Wallace and Miss Helen Wallace of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake and family of Chicago, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Ide and John J. Ide of New York, arrived at Curtis Hotel. Also there are Mrs. R. M. Sterns, Miss A. McNeil, Miss Vernie Godfrey of Brookline, Mrs. Charles G. Peters of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Colyer, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Seabury Lawrence to Wed Sept. 14.

Seabury Lawrence, a member of The New York Evening Sun editorial staff, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Seabury Lawrence of 305 West Fifty-third Street, is to be married on Thursday, Sept. 14, at Siasconset, Mass., to Miss Anna Barclay Nevins of 4,049 Locust Street, Philadelphia, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nevins. The bride-elect has been living with her sister, Miss Esther Nevins, at Nantucket.

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BEATRICE DE COPPET WINS.

Defeats Her Sister in Finals of Golf Tourney at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 8.—The women's golf tournament, which has been in progress for several days here, was concluded this afternoon when the finals were played on the fields of the Point Judith Country Club. Miss Beatrice De Coppet of New York defeated her sister, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, after making nineteen holes, the score being tied at the eighteenth hole by a score of 1 up. Mrs. A. D. Jenny, Syracuse, defeated Miss Helen Taylor of Worcester, Mass., in the second event of the finals.

Members of the Point Judith Golf Club will go to Jamestown, R. I., tomorrow to play a match with the Jamestown Golf Club team. A return match will be played at Narragansett Pier later, and another game will be played with the Watch Hill Golf Club team next week.

Among the golfers who made the rounds of the Point Judith links today were Mr. and Mrs. John Kent Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Shipley Dixon of Philadelphia, who motored here from Saunderstown; John R. Fell and Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Carlo Baron of Italy, Dr. Archibald Thomson, Philip P. S. Randolph, Philip Randolph, Jr., of Philadelphia, Philip M. Prescott, Philip Prescott, Jr., R. H. Hutchins, C. W. Ware of Chicago, Miss Floretta Settle, Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Harding Jackson of Washington, Earle Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York, and Philip Stevenson of Westbury, L. I.

The governors of the Point Judith Country Club will give a dinner at the Narragansett reading room on Sept. 16.

Mrs. A. D. Jenny of Syracuse, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard at their villa, Westmoreland Fields.

ROMANCE IN ANTIQUE SHOP.

Mrs. M. B. Curtis and Stephen Van Rensselaer Back from Honeymoon.

Mrs. Minnie B. Curtis, a member of an old New England family, and a collector of antiques, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, who comes from a well-known Knickerbocker family, have returned to town from their honeymoon, after a quiet wedding last Saturday in Essex, Conn. Many of their friends did not learn of their marriage until yesterday.

Mrs. Curtis has an antique store in East Thirty-fourth Street. About six months ago Mr. Van Rensselaer, who collects firearms, both ancient and modern, joined with her at the store. They had known each other for about five years. Now they are going to branch out, and will shortly open a store in the Fifties.

This is Mr. Van Rensselaer's second marriage. In 1905 he was married to Miss Marion Farlin of West Orange, N. J., who obtained a divorce from him in 1912. He was one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, and later a Wall Street broker, but for the last seven years he has devoted himself entirely to his hobby.

MISS PAGE BETROTHED.

Niece of Ambassador to Italy to Wed Dr. Joseph P. Laird.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Page of Fairfax, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Matilda Coleman Page, to Dr. Joseph Packard Laird of Devon, Penn.

Miss Page and her sister, Mrs. Norman J. Gaynor, a daughter-in-law of the late Mayor Gaynor, are well known in Brooklyn society, their father having been rector of St. John's Church there for many years. Miss Page is a niece of the Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page.

Dr. Laird is a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Packard, who was Dean of the Theological Seminary of Virginia for a number of years, and is a nephew of Philip D. Laird of Maryland.

The wedding is to take place this Autumn.

Miss Merritt to Wed Lieut. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Merritt of Nyack, N. Y., are announcing the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Newton Merritt, to Lieut. Francis Dayton Clark, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Geyelin-Marks Wedding Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Marks of Philadelphia, and Dr. H. Ranley Geyelin, is to be held tomorrow afternoon at the Summer residence of the bride's parents at Saunderstown. The ceremony will be performed by Justice Darius Baker of the Superior Court of Rhode Island. Miss Ada Marks, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The Misses Harriett Geyelin, Alice Biddle, Alice Fox, Edna Biddle of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret LaFarge of Newport will be bridesmaids. Emile Geyelin of Philadelphia will be best man. The ushers are to be Henry L. Geyelin, Jr., Wharton Sinkler, Hazeltine Smith and Maxwell Erving of Philadelphia and Harry Rawl and Drs. James B. Murphy and Russell Cecil of New York. The couple, after their honeymoon, will reside at 133 West Eleventh Street, New York.

Myles-Greer Wedding on Nov. 8.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Greer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer of 126 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Robert C. Myles, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles of 875 Park Avenue, will take place on Nov. 8, in St. Bartholomew's Church. Bishop Greer, the bride's grandfather, is to officiate and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. Miss Greer was a débutante of last season.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Laura Garnsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth of Prospect Hill, White Plains, N. Y., and Paul Richardson Seabury, son of the late Channing Seabury and Mrs. Seabury of St. Paul, Minn., are to be married at 7 o'clock this evening, at the residence of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Shuttleworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shuttleworth of Douglas Manor, and James S. Brownson, also of that place, will be celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. A reception will follow at the Gotham. More than 800 invitations have been issued for the wedding.

Miss Mary McKelvey and William R. Barbour will be married this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Mattocks McKelvey, in Spuyten Duyvil.

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NEW YORK FAVORED IN SENIOR GAMES

Either I.-A. A. C. or N. Y. A. C. Expected to Bring National Honors East Today.

Who will win the hurdle race?

Can Bob Simpson, the Missouri speed marvel, with a world's record of 14 3-5 seconds in the high hurdles, beat off Murray, Kelly, and Thomson, the Pacific Coast stars, in the 120-yard high hurdle race in the senior championships at Weequahic Park, Newark, this afternoon?

These are the questions which have interested athletic enthusiasts perhaps more than anything else in connection with the meet, which will bring together the best athletic talent from every section of the United States.

Simpson, on past performances, appears to be the probable winner. Yet there are reports that he is not in his top condition, which would establish either Kelly or Thomson as the favorite. Fred Murray did not show enough speed in an exhibition at Travers Island on Monday to place him as a likely winner.

Simpson came East with Martin Delancy and his Chicago A. A. contingent, presumably the victim of tennis legs, but if he is handicapped by the knotting of his muscles he did not show it in a trial over the high sticks yesterday morning. The University of Missouri man looked in perfect form as he cleared the obstacles. He went the full distance, and topped each stick by fully six inches.

Thomson and Kelly, who seem to be Simpson's most dangerous rivals, have each done 14 4-5 seconds this season. Thomson has twice beaten Kelly and Kelly has twice scored over Thomson. They have met five times this year, their third meeting resulting in a dead heat.

However, the hurdle race is only one of nineteen events. Every contest has a splendid entry. Nearly 200 well-trained men will fight for the chief honors.

The Pacific Coast at present is the championship centre because of the 1915 victories of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, but its year of triumph seems likely to end today. It seems a certainty that either the New York A. C. or Irish American A. C. will win the club championship, and some preference is given to the Irish organization, though an upset or two may turn the tide in the other direction. Strong competition is expected from Boston and Chicago.

The Newark authorities have made preparations to take care of about 25,000 persons. Weequahic Park is city property, and admission will, therefore, be free, except to the grand stand, to which admission will be charged. A natural amphitheatre surrounds the track, and the spectator should have no difficulty in seeing the sports from any angle.

In the 100-yard dash there will be Loomis, champion; Meyer, runner-up last year; Ward of Chicago, with a record of 0:09 4-5, made this year; Kelly, N. Y. A. C.; Morse, and Williams, the Spokane youth, who is a very formidable contender. Who can pick the winner? The lineup for the 220-yard is the same.

Ted Meredith, when in shape, can win the quarter mile, but Meredith not in his best form is very apt to suffer defeat. Tom Halpin of Boston is one man he must fear and watch, and Goeppert of San Francisco and Miller of Chicago A. A., may also give him trouble.

Larry Scudder, N. Y. A. C.; Homer Baker, unattached; Don Scott, of Mississippi Agricultural College; Earl Ebey, of Chicago A. A., and Joe Higgins, of Holy Cross, make up a field in the half-mile which should prove a thriller. Scott is a great little runner and might have been a champion last year but for an injury sustained while trying for the title. He is in fine form just now, and will make trouble for Ebey and Baker, who stand out, with Scudder, Metropolitan champion, as a strong candidate for the honors. Higgins does not seem equal to the task of beating these men, but there is always chance for an upset.

The mile should prove a great race, too, with Willie Gordon and H. L. Carroll, N. Y. A. C.; Meyers, of the Illinois A. A. C.; Mason, Chicago A. A.; Jimmy Power, I. A. A. C.; Colby, of the Boston A. A., and Johnny Overton, of Yale, toeing the mark.

Jack Eller, of the I. A. A. C., is counting on scoring an upset in the two hurdles, and maybe he will make good. But there is Murray and several other stars blocking his way.

There is great uncertainty as far as the field events are concerned. Easterners have heard considerable about some of the "Western field men, but have not seen them in action. Therefore they must await the competitions. McDonald and Mucks in the shotput should furnish an interesting battle; Mucks, Duncan, and Muller in the discus; another; Bronder, Lincoln and Nourse, and Eller, Barwise, Whalen, Erickson, and a few others will have a keen interest in the high jump. The broad jump may be easy for Worthington of Boston, but it is likely that he will have to be at his best to win.

The program follows:

TRACK EVENTS.

P. M.
2:30—100-yard run. Trials.
2:40—100-yard run. Semi-finals.
2:45—120-yard hurdles. Trials.
2:55—120-yard high hurdles. Semi-finals.
3:00—Mile run.
3:10—440-yard run. Trials.
3:15—100-yard run. Final.
3:20—120-yard high hurdles. Finals.
3:25—Three-mile walk.
4:00—440-yard hurdles. Trials.
4:05—220-yard run. Trials.
4:20—220-yard run. Semi-finals.
4:25—440-yard run. Final.
4:35—220-yard low hurdles. Trials.
4:40—220-yard low hurdles. Semi-finals.
4:50—220-yard low hurdles. Final.
5:00—Five-mile run.
5:30—220-yard run. Final.
5:35—220-yard hurdles. Final.
5:45—880-yard run.

FIELD EVENTS.

2:30—Pole vault for height.
2:30—Putting 16-pound shot.
3:00—Running high jump.
3:30—Throwing 16-pound hammer.
3:30—Running broad jump.
3:30—Throwing the discus.
4:00—Throwing 56-pound weight.
4:00—Running hop, step, and jump.
4:30—Throwing the javelin.

The following instructions were issued yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union regarding the best ways to reach the Weequahic Park track:

Weequahic Park can be reached most conveniently from New York by taking tube trains from Hudson Terminal, at Fulton Street, or Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to Park Place, Newark, in twenty minutes. Walk one block to Public Service Terminal and take Elizabeth car to Foster Street, which is within one block of the track and grand stand, or take Kearney car at Broad and New Streets direct to park. The trolley trip takes twenty minutes. Buses can be obtained at Park Place Terminal direct to Weequahic Park. Autoists should follow Plank Road to Newark; thence along Broad Street and Elizabeth Avenue to Weequahic Park.

Tourists for Cuba and Panama.

Some of those booked to leave today for Panama and West Coast ports on the Pastores are:

J. B. Duncan, W. B. Taylor, D. Curry, K. Dumarest, J. Melsen, C. B. Barton, C. P. Coming, L. R. Wallace, J. Moran, E. M. Redmond, E. L. Houghton, J. J. O'Connell, I. W. Allerty.

SARATOGA, (Havana.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fuentes, Mrs. A. Barona, P. Bodell, Miss C. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilcox, R. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Chisholm, Richard Chisholm, Miss Mercedes Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Harold N. Pratt, Miss J. Peros.

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WESTCHESTER SHOW READY

Horses Will Be Exhibited at Gedney Farms Sept. 20-23.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—All arrangements have been completed for the twenty-third annual Westchester County Horse Show, which will be held at Gedney Farms, near White Plains, from Sept. 20 to 23, and it is expected that some of the most prominent society folk of Westchester, Connecticut, and Manhattan will be among the exhibitors or will have boxes around the ring. A fine exhibition track has been built, and an innovation will be the judges' stand, which will be just outside the north end of the ring and not in the centre.

Among those who will be in charge of the show will be Oliver Harriman, Robert W. Leonard, Ernest Iselin, Edwin Gould, J. Richard Steers, Henry Rowland, J. W. Harriman, G. D. F. Leith, J. Campbell Thompson, William Zeigler, Jr., S. Bryce Wing, and W. S. Blitz.

Mrs. Diggs, People's Party Leader.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, formerly a lecturer for the woman suffrage and the People's Party movements, died on Thursday in Detroit, Mich. In Kansas during the early nineties, she was prominent in the People's Party campaigns, and was the leader of the District of Columbia delegation to the People's Party convention at Omaha, in 1892. Mrs. Driggs campaigned for the party in practically every State in the union and was active in shaping legislation when the party was in power in Kansas. During 1898-1902, she was State Librarian there and in 1902 was delegate to the International Co-operative Congress in Mancnester, Eng., and to the Peace Congress in Rouen, France, a year later. She was the author of "Little Brown Brothers," "The Story of Jerry Simpson," and "Bed Rock."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNIE WETZEL, wife of Frank Wetzel of Jamaica, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital on Thursday after an operation. She was 48 years old. Besides her husband she is survived by three sons and four daughters.

Mrs. MARY E. BOYD, wife of George A. Boyd, who is in the publishing business, and a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 685 President Street, on Wednesday of paralysis.

FREDERICK JACOB ROLLAUER, formerly the owner of several barber shops in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and one of the oldest members of Lessing Lodge, 660, F. and A. M., died on Wednesday at his home, 1,815 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

THEOPHILUS LOCKITT, formerly for twenty-five years a member of George Lockitt's Sons, florists, died at his home in Babylon, L. I., on Thursday. He was 55 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. SARAH CORNELIA JAMES, widow of Henry F. James and a member of an old Long Island family, died yesterday at the home of her son, 1,173 East Nineteenth Street, Canarsie, aged 74 years.

Mrs. LYDIA F. HANAN BREEN, 65 years old, a member of Puritan Council, No. 20, D. of A., is dead at her residence, 361 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son, W. H. Cleveland; two daughters, Mrs. H. Roome and Mrs. Sophie E. Roth, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. G. Fuller.

ALPHEUS W. MONTGOMERY, formerly for many years in the cordage business here, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

JAMES FEENY, for many years in the ice business here, died on Thursday at his home in Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HARRIS, for thirty years a resident of Montclair, N. J., died suddenly on Thursday night from heart disease at her home there in her fifty-third year.

Mrs. ANNA M. MILLER, widow of George R. Miller, and a resident of Rockaway, N. J., for many years, died on Thursday at her home there in her eighty-first year.

CUMMINS H. FOLKNER, a wealthy business man and property owner of Belvidere, N. J., died at his home there on Thursday in his sixty-ninth year.

EUGENE M. LOWELL, Treasurer of the International Traders, Ltd., of 120 Broadway, died yesterday at his home in Rochelle Park, in New Rochelle, in his twenty-eighth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE EARLE WHITE, active for many years in the work of prevention of cruelty to animals, died on Thursday at her Summer home in Nantucket, Mass., in her eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY FULLER CAMPBELL, who was many years ago an active worker against slavery, died yesterday at her home in Plymouth, Mass., in her eighty-sixth year.

Dr. SAMUEL M. REYNOLDS, a physician here for thirty years, died on Thursday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HOYT, widow of Gabriel Hoyt, and for years one of the managers of the Industrial Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her son in Jamaica, L. I.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARKTHALER, widow of Leopold Markthaler, died yesterday at the home of her son, Herman L. Markthaler, in Orange, N. J.

Dr. PERCIVAL WARDWELL, formerly for forty years a physician in Beverly, Mass., died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Stowell, in South Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. FRANCES SOLOMON, widow of J. P. Solomon, a lawyer and founder of The Hebrew Standard, died on Wednesday at her home, 60 East Ninety-third Street.

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MAKE GARDNER AN ISSUE.

Hint That Democrats May Capitalize Anti-German Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Evidence of the intention of Democrats to make capital out of the strong anti-German utterances of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts was given in the House today, when Representative Allen, a Democrat of Ohio, put into the record a reply to Mr. Gardner's attack on the retaliatory legislation of the Democrats in the Revenue bill.

Mr. Allen represents a large German district in Cincinnati and is not a candidate for re-election this year. His reply to Mr. Gardner is intended for use by the Democratic Party in German districts throughout the country.

"It may fairly be said that when Mr. Gardner criticises the Democratic Party because it has tried to be neutral," Mr. Allen said, "because it has tried to be fair to the Teutonic allies, as well as the Entente allies, because it is insisting that England as well as Germany should respect American rights, he represents the views of his party.

"We welcome the issue. We believe in neutrality. We are opposed to the policy advocated by the gentleman which would have forced us into war with Germany over the question of Belgium. We believe that the American people are likewise neutral and will crushingly rebuke the jingoistic doctrine of the gentleman from Massachusetts and his party."

In his statement Mr. Allen refers to Mr. Gardner's standing as a Republican; that he is the second Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, one of the chief speakers of the Republican Party in the Maine campaign; candidate of the Republican Party for Governor of Massachusetts a year or two ago, and "the son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is the bosom friend of Theodore Roosevelt, the senior member of the firm of Roosevelt, Hughes and Company, now running for President."

A resolution introduced by Mr. Gardner in May, congratulating France and her allies on the success "which is so certain in the near future to crown their superb efforts," and condemning all efforts to embroil the United States with France, Great Britain, or their allies, was included by Mr. Allen as part of his statement.

RAMONA BORDEN MARRIED.

Heiress Who Figured in Parents' Infelicity Weds Cole Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 8.—Miss Ramona A. Borden, the heiress into whose young life so much sorrow entered because she had no home, was married yesterday to Cole Parker, a Chicago attorney. The wedding was at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Valk, 985 West Chester Place. The Rev. Mr. Wallace officiated.

Mr. Helen M. Borden, the bride's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Valk, Miss Charlotte Winston, cousin of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Grey Skidmore, her sister and brother-in-law, were present. The simple wedding ceremony was followed by a dinner in a private dining room at the Hotel Alexander. Later Mr. and Mrs. Parker left for a honeymoon trip through southern California by automobile. They will reside in Chicago.

Mr. Parker is a son of George S. Parker, a wealthy Wisconsin man, and is a law school graduate of the University of Chicago. He is 26 and Mrs. Parker is 21. During the years of the domestic infelicity of her father, Gail Borden, and her mother, Ramona was much in the public notice. She ran away from schools in which her father placed her, and once she was kidnapped from a sanitarium where her mother had placed her by detectives hired by her father.

Miss Berenice Moyses's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Berenice Moyses to Henry Feldman of Portland, Ore., will take place on Thursday evening, Sept. 14, at Delmonico's. The bride will be attended by her cousin, Miss Flora Moyses, and Mr. Feldman's brother, Joseph Feldman, is coming to New York to be his best man. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will perform the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Feldman will go to Portland early in October to make their home there.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among those booked to sail on the American liner Philadelphia for Liverpool are:

C. H. Aldersmith, James Ailson, Reston Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bishop, Miss Ivy Close, Miss G. E. Costin, George Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Foster, Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., Mrs. F. E. Graves, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, Cecil W. Kennaway, Mrs. H. Lang, Miss Lang, Mrs. Annie Lavery, Mrs. ——— Lavery, W. B. Leeds, W. D. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mann, R. Munro, W. J. Montgomery, Mrs. R. C. Norton, G. W. Plank, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Porter, Mrs. M. A. S. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Ryle, E. T. Simpson, Mrs. Mary E. Spurgeon, Miss M. W. Spurgeon, J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitall, Miss Violet R. Wilder, Miss Gertrude Foster, Fred Parry, Thomas Senior, F. H. McKenna, Thomas Cunningham, Mrs. A. Bowen, Miss M. Bowen, Mrs. W. A. Bovell, and Miss D. Bovell.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SCHLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Schlang (nee Etta Margolies) of 18 East 88th St. announce the birth of a daughter at Spring Lake, N. J.

Engaged

WHITE—WEBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weber of 45 Linden Place, Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Weber to Ewart J. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. White of New York.

Married

THALHIMER—HIRSH.—Carlin T. Hirsh to Dr. William Thalhimer, Sept. 8, 1916, New York.

WETMORE—WEIDENFELD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at St. George's Centennial Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Charles Conger Harriman, Edith Maude, elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Edward Weidenfeld, to Mr. Willard Cox Wetmore.

Brooklyn.

DELANEY—FORBES.—Sept. 8, Elizabeth C. Forbes to Brunn Delaney.

Long Island.

MORTON—WEBER.—Sept. 5, Elmhurst, Gertrude R. Weber to George W. Morton.

Died.

BARNETT.—After a short illness, in his 76th year, on Friday, Sept. 8, David Barnett, beloved husband of the late Rosa Barnett, beloved father of Charles, Ira, Fannie Meyer, Gus and Meyer. Funeral services Sunday, Sept. 10, at 1:30 P. M. sharp, from his daughter's residence, 304 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Please omit flowers.

BATH.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, Henry W., beloved husband of Anna Bath, aged 60 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

BERGMAN.—Frank, at John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 721 Park Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSWORTH.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, Edith Kelso Bosworth, beloved wife of Chester S. Bosworth. Funeral service at her late residence, 58 Beechwood Terrace, Yonkers, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Frances L. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Frank Campbell Building.) Time later.

CANNON.—Suddenly, at Walker, Minn., Sept. 5, Dr. James R. Cannon of Irvington-on-Hudson. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 P. M. at the residence of John Hunter, Irvington-on-Hudson.

DALY.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, Frances Daly, (nee Donohue,) of Dublin, Ireland, beloved wife of John Daly. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Peterson, 101 West 89th St., thence to requiem mass at St. Paul's Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Funeral private.

DANA.—At the Bar Harbor Hospital, Thursday, Sept. 7, Caroline Bristol, wife of Edward S. Dana of New Haven, Conn. Funeral services and interment at Seal Harbor, Me.

EDINBURG.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 8, 1916, at her home, 220 Cathedral Parkway, New York City, Ethel E. Edinburg, beloved daughter of Cornelius D. and Mamie C. Edinburg, aged 26 years. Funeral services will be held at her home. Notice later. Interment private. Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

FINE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, at West End, N. J., Vivian Sibyl Fine, beloved daughter of Samuel and Lena, (nee Kantrowitz,) Fine, in her 14th year. Funeral private.

FOGG.—Suddenly, on Sept. 8, in New York City, William Wood Fogg.

FOLLANSBEE.—On Sept. 7, Mary K., beloved wife of Charles P. Follansbee. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,622 Caton Av., Flatbush, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

GARCIA.—On Sept. 7, 1916, Ida M. Garcia, daughter of Mary I. and the late Augustine Garcia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10:30 A. M.

GRAHAM.—At 10 Malvern St., Verona, N. J., Mrs. Huldah F. Graham, aged 76 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 920 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.

GRAYBILL.—James E. Members of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York and friends are requested to attend the interment of our late Lieutenant Commander, J. E. Graybill, at the Confederate plot in Mount Hope Cemetery, Sunday, Sept. 10, 3:30 P. M. Take train at 155th St. elevated station 1 P. M. or 2:26 P. M., or subway to Van Cortlandt Park, and trolleys via Yonkers and Hastings to Unionport.

By order R. H. GORDON, Commander.
C. R. HATTON, Adjutant.

HEXTER.—On Friday, Sept. 8, 1916, Emanuel, son of the late David and Sarah Hexter. Funeral private.

ISKOWITZ.—Dr. Henri Iskowitz, age 31, after a slight illness. Funeral services and burial from his late residence, 58 West 58th St., at 2 P. M., Sunday.

LANGHAAR.—Suddenly, by drowning, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1916, Dorothy, beloved daughter of H. L. and May Otero Langhaar. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, 241 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

LATHAM.—At Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 8, after a lingering illness, Kate Crawford Latham, daughter of the late Robert and Catherine Latham of New Brunswick, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

LELAND.—At her residence, 563 Park Av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 7, Maud Frothingham, wife of Charles H. Leland and daughter of the late Charles Frothingham. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Saturday morning, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Albany papers please copy.

Died.

LESTRADE.—Mary Van Antwerp Schuyler, beloved wife of James Wilkie Lestrade, suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916, at her late residence, 338 West 71st St. Funeral service on Saturday, Sept. 9, 2 P. M., at 338 West 71st St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVY.—On Friday, Sept. 8, at his residence, 65 Oak St., Far Rockaway, Morris, beloved husband of the late Julia K. Levy, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral service at Salem Field Cemetery, Sunday, Sept. 10, at 10:15 o'clock.

LOOMIS.—On Sept. 7, 1916, Edward Howen, son of the late Judge Benjamin N. Loomis of Binghamton. Funeral from his late residence, 26 East 129th St., on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M. to Binghamton and Norwich (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McALLISTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 8, John Nugent. Services at his late residence, 1,118 Hoe Av., Bronx, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Funeral private on Monday A. M.

MACK.—After a brief illness, Sophie Mack. Funeral Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 929 West End Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MALAWISTA.—Charles, suddenly on Sept. 8, beloved husband of Rebecca and father of Louis, Julia, Samuel, Isidore, and Ray. Funeral takes place from his late residence, 240 East 71st St., on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 1 P. M. Burial at Union Field Cemetery.

MANTGAMERY.—On Friday, Sept. 8, 1916, at 167 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I., Alpheus Woods, beloved husband of Grace G. Mantgamery, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral private.

MAYER.—Louis, dearly beloved husband of Sarah, devoted father of Jerome, Fedora

GARDNER AND EVANS QUALIFY AS FINALISTS IN AMATEUR GOLF TITLE TOURNEY

TWO CHAMPIONS IN FINAL GOLF BATTLE

Gardner Will Defend National Amateur Title Today at Merion Against Evans.

FORMER DEFEATS GUILFORD

Bay State Standard Bearer No Match for Hinsdale Star—Cockran Gives Evans a Real Contest.

The card of the Merion course is as follows:

East Course.

Hole—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Distance—	355	513	427	355	555	420	165	350	170	—3320
Par—	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	—36
Hole—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Distance—	355	385	435	125	407	330	483	250	420	—3100
Par—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	—34

Length, 6,420 yards.
Par, 70.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—With the rain pouring down, with thunder rumbling in the distance, but with a glow in the West that seemed to presage fine weather for the final match, Chick Evans ran up a wonderful approach putt that won him his match against D. C. Cockran of Baltimore, on the sixteenth green this afternoon, by 3 up and 2 to play, giving him the right to play Bob Gardner, defending champion, for the national amateur championship over the Merion links tomorrow. Gardner won a comparatively easy victory over Jesse Guilford of Woodland in the other semi-final match by 5 and 4, and, in so doing, he exploded the myth-of-the-miracle driving of the Woodland golfer, for the Hinsdale player outdrove his opponent on the majority of the long holes, where the golfer could hit his ball as far as he liked.

Now for the great battle! Bob Gardner, in defending his title, will face an ordeal that has been successfully undergone only by Jerry Travers and Walter J. Travis, for no other golfers have ever held the American amateur title more than twice, and this is Gardner's chance to win his third national championship.

Chick Evans, however, is attempting to set a precedent in American golf by holding both the amateur and the open championship for the same year, a feat never before accomplished in the twenty-two years of championship tournaments in this country, and only once accomplished in the long history of golf championships in Great Britain. In 1890, John Ball, "the greatest amateur that ever lived," as he is called in England, won the British amateur championship at Hoylake and the open championship at Prestwick.

A Battle Royal on the Cards.

This is the record that Chick Evans will attempt to equal, and as Bob Gardner is intent upon setting his name in the small and eminently select circle of the three-time holders of the national amateur title, tomorrow's match will be fought to the last putt—fought hard and fought well.

D. C. Cockran of Baltimore put up an unexpectedly hard fight today against the national open champion, but the followers of Evans point with pleasure, as well as pride, to the fact that his putting was good enough to win any match, and much better than was ever expected from Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater. Evans was not rushed at any stage of the match, however, and some of the long shots that he missed might have come to a better ending had there been the fate of nations hanging on their results.

The national champion started off in characteristic style by taking three putts on the first green, but his work through the morning showed that this was to be the exception rather than the rule. Cockran could not profit by his mistakes, however, for he put his second shot out of bounds and was lucky to get a 6 in 4. The second hole found the Chicago player 1 down, for he drove his tee shot across the road that runs parallel to the right side of the fairway, and Cockran ran up a short approach that left him dead for a 4.

The third green is surrounded by traps, as Evans well knows, but none the less he persisted in putting his second shot into a very deep and sandy specimen of the Merion bunkers, and failed to square the match when Cockran was short on his approach.

Match Returns to All Square.

The little matter of making things all even was only deferred for a hole, however, as Cockran put his tee shot into somebody's cornfield from the fourth tee. This is bad policy when playing any golfer, but when Chick Evans is the party of the second part all is lost save the ball, and sometimes that is lost too.

Having squared the match, it occurred to Chick that it would be a good idea to go into the lead, and he proceeded to put the scheme into operation on the fifth hole. It was very little trouble to him, because he made Cockran go most of the work, as a result of which the open champion played the hole foolishly and should have lost it. He had a long drive, and with a three-quarter iron shot necessary to stay short of the brook that guards the green, he took his brassie for no other reason than that it was long. Once more he had erred in brassie and he wanted to try a shot. He did it, and while he himself must not have been sorry, every one else was sorry to see the industrious Mr. Cockran waste a shot at the feet of a first-class putting green in order to get over it. It was a trap over the green, but not missed a foot and then missed three more post-mortem putts.

An open champion was 1 up, and made it 3 on the next hole when the amateur player erred for the second time at the moment of need and fouled the ball into the brook with the iron shot. He retrieved the ball nicely with his next and Chick won the hole handily in 4.

On the seventh hole across the gully the open champion put his shot into the brook guarding the green and then missed the post and lost the hole.

Open Champion 3 Up at the Turn.

Evans pitched neatly to the ninth green after watching Cockran drive into the water, and then waited for the Baltimore player to proceed further with his work on that particular hole. He did not have to wait long, for Cockran dropped another ball, chipped it into a bunker at the back of the green, and thereafter it took him two more to get out. Evans had an easy par 4 and a victory in the first nine.

Coming to the tenth and eleventh were matters of little moment, as the twelfth proved the first hole to have a saddle out in front of the green. Cockran's second shot was short of the hole, and the ladies in the gallery were asking their escorts which of the two was the man that drives so frightfully far—what's his name, Gulford?

Alas that such carefully nurtured New England myths should perish by the hands of rude and ruthless golfers from the vicinity of the malodorous Stock Yards! And the talented Chicago golfer who has twenty-three holes in forty-two matches where free lies were promised, but Gardner had the advantage of the twelve times he was given the opportunity to play from the national championship. This set the national championship. This set the match all square, and the two players went to the thirteenth hole on even terms. And so far in the match neither had suffered so far in the particular matter that there was no comparison between the players.

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The first two holes were halved in par figures, and the national champion went into the lead at the third, where Guilford put his tee shot out of bounds and then missed a short putt for a half. The Woodland player lost the fourth hole, and Gardner was 2 up. The fifth was halved in 4, and Gardner was 3 up and 2 to play.

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The play that won the fourth hole for Gardner was illustrative of the fine golf that the national champion has been showing throughout the tournament. His tee shot was short of the green, but he ran up a beautiful approach that left him a short putt for a 3. Guilford was on the green in 2 and had a long putt for a 4, but he missed it, and Gardner was 4 up and 3 to play.

Guilford was off to the right of the seventh green in the rough on his tee shot, but he chipped out dead and won the hole when Gardner showed his mettle by holing an eighteen-inch putt for a 5. The eighth hole was halved in 4's, and Gardner was 5 up and 4 to play.

Guilford Holes Out for Opponent.

From this point to the twelfth green the holes were halved, with Gardner holding his lead of 5 up. On this hole bad judgment turned a halved hole into a dead loss for the Woodland golfer. Gardner put his second shot into the brook instead of on the green, but he played it out of the marsh to the green and then put within inches of the pin so that Guilford was compelled to hole out for a 3 to halve the hole.

Exactly in the geographical centre of the stream.

Blind to these higher ideals, the open champion pitched to the green, took two putts, and was 2 up again.

A long iron shot by Cockran that ran over the fourteenth green and nestled by the cup for a 3, reduced the margin against the Baltimore golfer to one hole once more, but two overapproaches on the next two holes left him 3 down at the seventeenth. Evans made it three straight by taking the seventeenth with a par 3, but three putts by the open champion on the home green left the match at its former status—3 up, according to the Chicago men, and 3 down as given out by Baltimore's citizens.

Cockran Loses First in Afternoon.

Starting out in the afternoon, Evans played the first hole perfectly, taking a par 4. In contrast to this was the method used by the Baltimore player with unsatisfactory results. The green is supposed to be reached by a mashie on the second shot. Cockran was weak and fell short. Making sure of not being short on his third, he went clear over the green, and Evans was 4 up on him. The Baltimore player drove out of bounds on the third hole, but he sustained no serious damage by this lapse, as the open champion appeared to aim nowhere in particular as he hit his second shot, and consequently landed his ball just where he aimed. A chip to the green from the long grass gave him a half with Cockran in 5.

The fourth hole was a sad one for the open champion because he lost it by missing a three-foot putt. Evans never gives a whistle if he loses a hole through a topped drive, a brassie shot that goes off at right angles, or a mashie pitch that produces nothing but a big black sod, for these are shots on which he knows he excels any other amateur golfer in the country. But the three-foot putt—mention it not in the hearing of the open champion.

Cockran was the guilty man on the fifth green, taking three putts and losing the hole, but by laying the open champion a stymie on the next hole, he still kept the match at 3 up for Evans.

The short seventh added to the lead of the Chicago player when Cockran sliced his tee shot to the hillside on the right of the green, failed to get on in his next attempt, and gave up the hole to Evans, who had a par 3. The Baltimore player lost the eighth by taking three putts usurping the acknowledged rights of the open champion, and a baseball follower in the gallery sized things up correctly when he made a megaphone of his hands after the performance and announced, "Cockran now batting for Evans—Cockran."

Cockran's Fine Putt Wins Ninth.

Resenting this imputation as undeserved, Cockran batted for Cockran on the ninth green, and did it with such firmness and certainty that he curled a thirty-foot putt into the cup for a 2, reducing his handicap from 5 to 4 down.

Evans played his first shot on the tenth hole from the tee in the woods, his second from a bunker on the hillside, his third from the fair green just short of a road, and his fourth from a bunker over the green. This was all very well except for the fact that Cockran made four shots last him from the tee to the bottom of the cup and won the hole.

On the 335-yard eleventh hole Evans drove within easy pitching distance of the green, and holed a ten-foot putt for a 3 that put him 4 up again. The twelfth and the thirteenth were halved and the open champion lost the fourteenth by a variety of bad shots. He headed straight for trouble by slicing his tee shot into a bunker. He pitched out sideways, and with an easy shot to the green he placed his third "somewhere in Pennsylvania," but certainly not within hailing distance of the green.

Even with all this foolishness he had a chance to win, as Cockran took three putts after reaching the green in 2, but Evans had a comfortable lead and was not breaking his back to pitch into the cup on his approaches.

On the fifteenth hole the open champion pitched his second shot across the road on the front lawn of an innocent bystander, but the hole was halved through the activities of Cockran, who fell short of the green on his approach and took two putts.

The sixteenth, with the long carry across the quarry on the second shot, was the deciding point of the match, as Evans was dormie 3 when he stood on the tee. When Cockran put his second shot into the quarry, the match appeared to be settled, but a moment later Evans ran his ball to the pin with a long, hard, downhill approach putt that could be made that looked impossible to negotiate with any degree of success.

Evans Makes Star Approach Putt.

By this time the gallery that had followed the Gardner-Guilford match had joined the throng, and a wonderful recovery by Cockran that sent his ball from the depths of the quarry to within four feet of the pin was wildly applauded. He seemed to have won the hole and reduced the lead to dormie 2, for Evans had an approach putt to make that would have "daggered a Travis at his finest moments."

With every one expecting the open champion to take at least three strokes more to hole out, he stepped up and tapped his ball toward the hole. It had just enough force to carry the ridge on the green, slowly trickled down the slope until it hung on the lip of the cup for a sure 4 that halved the hole and won the match 3 and 2.

Not until he wins the national amateur championship will a putt at Chick Evans's ever receive such approbation again.

Early this morning the little caddie boys were lurking around the corners of the clubhouse whispering, "Wait until you see him." Each of the little chaps was fighting for the right to have a caddie out in front to find the ball. And the ladies in the gallery were asking their escorts which of the two was the man that drives so frightfully far—what's his name, Guilford?

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From this point to the twelfth green the holes were halved, with Gardner holding his lead of 5 up. On this hole bad judgment turned a halved hole into a dead loss for the Woodland golfer. Gardner put his second shot into the brook instead of on the green, but he played it out of the marsh to the green and then put within inches of the pin so that Guilford was compelled to hole out for a 3 to halve the hole.

Playing safe and taking a half, Guilford went straight for the hole and knocked Gardner's ball in, leaving his own high and dry. This gave Gardner the hole 5—4.

Three putts by Gardner after he pitched safely to the thirteenth green reduced his margin of lead to 3 up again, but Guilford's stop-over in a bunker short of the fourteenth green put him 4 up again shortly.

After the fifteenth had been halved, the sixteenth was played in a manner that threatened to become ludicrous. Gardner pitched up a beautiful second across the quarry that came to rest within fifteen feet of the pin. With only a full jigger shot required, Guilford got one of his missing drives started, and the ball shot far over the flag. Gardner reached his ball and sat down on the edge of the green.

The officials sat down, the gallery sat down, and Guilford and his amateur caddie solemnly paraded across the green in search of the recreant ball. He had a hard shot to play to hold the ball on the down slope when the bunker was cleared. A shout foretold that the ball was coming—and also going—for it failed to pause, and almost rolled down into the quarry. Again the solemn parade of Guilford and his caddie across the green, but the Woodland player gained the applause of the gallery by chipping up to the lip of the cup. Gardner won it easily, however, 4—5, and was 5 up.

The seventeenth was halved, and a tee shot that landed in the middle of the woods lost the home hole for Gardner, leaving him 4 up at the end of the first round.

Gardner Doesn't Extend Himself.

Starting with a good lead in the afternoon, Gardner took things easily. A ten-foot putt for a stroke under par gave him the first hole, but he lost the second by slicing his second shot out of bounds. The Woodland player should have won the third, when Gardner drove behind an apple tree, but he took three putts on the green and gained only a half in 5. Gardner took three putts on the fifth green, but this was excusable, as his third shot was played from the water short of the green, and put him nowhere within striking distance of the cup. After slicing his drive to the rough by the fence on the eighth hole, Guilford made a fine recovery and pitched his ball across a huge trap to the green.

Just at this moment a thunderstorm that had been threatening in the offing appeared directly overhead and unloaded its heaviest artillery. Guilford had a long, hard putt to make. The lightning was streaking the heavens, the thunder was growling directly, a whirlwind was blowing sand out of the bunkers in a desert storm across the green, the trees were swaying back and forward, one first-class straw hat and seventeen illused ones were swept into the pit that Guilford just avoided—and altogether it was no wonder that the Woodland golfer got only half way to the hole on his putt. He holed the next one, however, and earned a half where Gardner appeared to have won the hole easily. From this point to the finish the match was played to an accompaniment of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Three putts lost Guilford the ninth hole, but he won the tenth, when Gardner put his tee shot into one bunker and his second into another. The national champion made it 4 up by chipping the twelfth green and going down in one putt, and he won the short thirteenth, although his tee shot was buried in the mud. Guilford was in the middle of the brook, but Gardner was further from the pin and played first.

After getting down on his hands and knees to locate the ball in the mud he took his niblick, hurled up a big black divot about the size of a 7½ derby hat, and actually got it on the green. Guilford elected to play his ball from the water, but, though the splash was magnificent, the election was null and void, the ball remaining completely submerged. A drop back for a penalty stroke produced nothing better than a chip back into the brook, and Guilford was 3 down with 3 to play.

All hope seemed lost when Guilford drove into a trap from the fourteenth tee, especially when he came out short and took three to reach the green. Gardner gave him a chance, however, by hooking his second to the rough. Guilford needed a long putt to win, and he missed it, giving the match to Gardner, 5 up and 4 to play.

In spite of his defeat, Guilford is a much improved player, and will merit serious consideration in future championships. The summaries:

Semi-Final Round.—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, defeated Jesse Guilford, Woodland, 5 and 4; Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, defeated D. C. Cockran, Baltimore, 3 and 2.

MISS WAGNER IN THE FINAL.

Defeats Mrs. Le Roy in Women's Lawn Tennis Tourney.

Yesterday's storm interrupted, to a considerable extent, competition in the women's open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, which is being decided on the clay courts at Columbia Oval. Several matches necessarily went unfinished and will be decided today.

Before the rain had flooded the courts, Miss Marie Wagner, former national women's indoor champion, had earned her way into the final in the singles competition with a clean-cut victory over Mrs. Robert Le Roy of the West Side Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—8. This was the only match decided in the semi-final round, there being a postponement in the other semi-final between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Margaret Grove, former Southern champion, after one set had been completed. This set went to the Norwegian racquet wielder at 6—3.

Miss Wagner figured in another victory in the doubles competition, she and Mrs. D. C. Wood scored over Mrs. Louis Manheimer and Mrs. A. Sternberg in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0.

The first round of the consolation singles was completed and play was started in the second round. The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—8; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Margaret Grove match unfinished.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. C. Wood defeated Mrs. Louis Manheimer and Mrs. A. Sternberg, 6—3, 6—0.

WOMEN'S CONSOLATION—First Round—Miss Grace Dingwall defeated Mrs. Philip Benkard, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marion Vanderbilt defeated Miss Mary Hoyt, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Louise Hammond defeated Miss Ethel Sutphen, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Ruth Hall

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB CAPTURES NATIONAL JUNIOR TITLE IN NEWARK MEET

JUNIOR TITLE MEET EASY FOR N. Y. A. C.

Mercury Foot Track Team, with 52 Points, Swamps 25 Rival Clubs at Newark.

FOUR RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Ward, Chicago Sprinter, and Thomson, Coast Hurdler, Show Great Form in Winning Events.

Junior Champions on Track and Field.

TRACK.

	Time.
100-Yard Dash.—A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.	0:10
220-Yard Dash.—C. W. Loomis, Boston A. A.	0:23
440-Yard Run.—W. P. Howard, Pittsburgh A. A.	0:50 3-5
880-Yard Run.—J. E. Scudder, New York A. C.	1:59 4-5
Mile Run.—A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.	4:27 4-5
Five-Mile Run.—H. E. Weeks, Boston I. A. A. A.	26:14 3-5
One Mile Walk.—W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.	6:58 1-5
120-Yard Hurdles.—E. J. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.	0:16
220-Yard Hurdles.—F. J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.	0:27 3-5
440-Yard Hurdles.—W. S. Hummel, Multnomah A. A. C.	0:56 2-5

FIELD.

	Distance. Ft. Ins.
Pole Vault.—J. D. Nagle, New York A. C.	12 3
16-Pound Shot.—J. J. Commerford, Shanahan C. C.	41 11½
Broad Jump.—J. Sheehan, Tioga A. A.	21 11½
16-Pound Hammer.—C. R. Benson, Chicago A. A.	149 7
High Jump.—G. A. Pelletier, Boston I. A. A. A.	5 11
Discus.—H. C. White, New York A. C.	127 ½
56-Pound Weight.—L. R. Gear, New York A. C.	31 9
Hop, Step and Jump.—J. E. Madden, New York A. C.	45
Javelin.—R. L. Nourse, Princeton	164 1

Against the strongest array of young, yet seasoned, athletes that could be assembled in the United States, the New York A. C. team yesterday scored an overwhelming triumph in the annual junior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, contested at Weequahic Park, Newark, as one of the features of Newark's 250th anniversary celebration.

While the Mercury Foot stars were mowing down the representatives of twenty-five rival organizations and were scoring nearly three times as many points as their nearest opponent, four new championship records were established and one other equaled. All the marks were made in the track events, giving sound support to the theory that the Weequahic Park track is one of the fastest in the country. All four of the new marks were made after an imitation cyclone and drenching downpour of rain had struck the field, driving to cover nearly 4,000 persons who were watching the sports from vantage points on the hillocks surrounding the track.

The score which won for the New York A. C. and brought back to New York the junior title reached 52 points for the nineteen events decided. Athletes of the Chicago A. A., considered the strongest rivals of the New York A. C. men, put up the hardest fight they could, but scored only 20 points, 15 of which they obtained through three first places. Lawson Robertson's handful of Irish-American A. C. entrants took third place with 16 points. Clubs from every part of the country figured in the scoring, with the Boston A. A., Los Angeles A. C., and Boston Irish-American A. A. looming up strongly, but not with sufficient strength to attain the charmed circle of the first three.

Four New Marks in Track Events.

Record-breaking performances followed one after another on the track, and the result of the afternoon's onslaught against time was as follows:

W. P. Howard, a "dark horse" and practically unknown, from the Pittsburgh A. A., captured the quarter-mile run in 50 3-5 seconds, slicing one-fifth of a second off the former junior mark, made first by J. W. Colliton, Irish-American A. C., in 1906, and since equaled by W. C. Prout and Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A.

Frank Loomis, a well-set, long-limbed brother of Joe Loomis, the present national 100-yard champion, carried the Cherry Circle of the Chicago A. A. to victory in the 220-yard low hurdles race, and his time of 25⅘ seconds reduced by one-fifth of a second the meet record, which has stood since 1907, when it was established by W. S. Lee, New York A. C. Loomis is almost a counterpart or his versatile brother, and he cleared the hurdles with apparently no more difficulty than he would cover ground on the flat.

W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., toppled over the record for the one mile walk, winning by a scant three yards from Tom Maroney of the Bronx Church House in 6 minutes 58 1-5 seconds. This knocked 2 3-5 seconds off the best previous figures, made in 1912 by Dick Gifford of McCaddin Lyceum.

4 4-5 Seconds Off Hurdle Mark.

W. S. Hummell of the Multnomah A. A. C., a hurdler of no mean ability, came all the way from Portland, Ore., to make good a boast that he could beat the 440-yard hurdle record by nearly five seconds. He won the quarter mile timber-topping event with little competition in 56 2-5 seconds, reducing the figures made by H. Schaaf of the Irish-American A. C. by 4 4-5 seconds.

Although he did not get into the division of record wreckers, A. E. Ward, a Chicago A. A. sprinter, who may become a senior national champion today, won the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds, gave one of the best performances of the meet, and equaled the junior championship record, which only C. L. Parsons of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and R. L. Young, Irish-American A. C. have ever touched. Parsons established the mark in 1905, and the following year it was equaled by Young. Since then a junior 100-yard championship has never been won in even time. Ward looked for all the world like a title-holding dasher as he sprinted down the smooth, well-conditioned straightaway, and fairly ran away from some of the finest young short-distance men in the country.

That the collection of youngsters brought to Newark from all over the country to combat the ever-successful athletes of the metropolitan district were well worthy of the trip is clearly evidenced by their clean-up of first places. Out of the nineteen championships decided, thirteen were carried by out-of-town athletes, five went to New York A. C. standard bearers, and another to the Irish American A. C. Athletes of the Chicago A. A. took three; Boston A. A., two; Boston Irish American A. A., two; Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh A. A., one; Los Angeles A. C., one; Pittsburgh A. A., one; Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, one; Shanahan Catholic Club, one, and Princeton University, one.

There were times when the meet dragged and lacked interest, but the program, on the whole, was well balanced, and would have retained the attention of the big crowd except for the storm which broke soon after the heats in the hundred were started. The shower did not last long, but continued enough to sprinkle the top layer of the cinder-path, and put it in wonderful condition for the senior meet this afternoon.

Thomson a Brilliant Hurdler.

Probably nine-tenths of the spectators made the journey to Weequahic Park anxious to see Earl Thomson, the Los Angeles A. C. hurdler, in action. They saw him, and were satisfied that he is the brilliant performer he had been heralded. An athletic-looking youngster, built ideally for a hurdler, with long, solid legs and a pair of shoulders that would be a credit to a wrestler, Thomson skimmed over the 120-yard high hurdles to such an easy victory that his opponents were made to look like novices. He went the route in 16 seconds, but won so easily that he appeared to have breasted the tape while his closest contender, A. T. Brush of the University of Chicago, was clearing the last hurdle. The bronze-skinned youth from the Coast stopped at the next to the last hurdle to see how far back his opponents were; otherwise there might have been a new record in the event.

Easterners are to see a lot more of Thomson, for he has decided not to return to the University of Southern California, but will continue his studies at Dartmouth University, where he will be a valuable addition to Harry Hillman's staff of athletes. Thomson probably has no equal over the high hurdles in this part of the country. He showed enough speed and skill yesterday to warrant his being established an even favorite with Rally, Simpson, and Murray over the high hurdles in the seniors today.

Ward of Chicago displayed as much class and form in the hundred yard dash as any man in the competition. He glided through the field with no apparent effort, yet moved with such speed that two timers caught him inside ten seconds. A slight wind blew across the field at the time of the race, but probably was not sufficient to retard or aid his progress. Fred Motley, a negro runner of Atlantic City, was Ward's runner up, but he was outclassed, and although he pulled up at the finish the Chicagoan had a yard advantage at the tape.

Through wind and rain, which must have proved a handicap to him, A. D. Colby of the Boston A. A., raced to victory in the mile run.

Colby is the seventh athlete produced by the Boston A. A. coach, Jack Ryder, to capture the junior mile.

The summaries:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by F. Motley, Jr., unattached; R. Hebert, Irish-American A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by H. A. Williams, Spokane A. A. C.; F. J. Zoellin, Chicago A. A., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. L. Foley, Boston A. A.; Irwin Mahl, Columbian A. C. St. Louis, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; F. Motley, Jr., unattached, second; H. A. Williams, Spokane A. A. C., third; J. L. Foley, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—0:10. Equals junior championship record.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race.—First Heat—Won by E. Brown, New York A. C.; Frank J. Loomis, Jr., Chicago A. A., second. Time—0:16 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Earl D. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; A. T. Brush, University of Chicago, second. Time—0:16 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Final Heat—Won by Earl J. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C.; A. T. Brush, University of Chicago, second; E. Brown, New York A. C., third; Frank J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:16.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.; H. L. Carroll, New York A. C., second; George Benish, Chicago A. A., third; Frank L. Jenkins, St. Christopher Club, fourth. Time—4:27 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. P. Howard, Pittsburgh A. A.; Frank Lagay, New York A. C., second; A. B. Boothe, Chicago A. A., third; W. D. Grim, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:50 3-5. New championship record.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by William J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C.; Thomas A. Maroney, Bronx Church House, second; Joseph L. Antonim, Pastime A. C., third; W. MacFadden, New York A. C., fourth. Time—6:58 1-5. New championship record.

440-Yard High Hurdle Race. (3-Foot Hurdles.)—Won by W. S. Hummell, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore.; Carl A. Hoenish, unattached, San Francisco, second; C. A. Walsha, Knights of St. Antony, third; A. Bennis, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:56 2-5. New junior championship record.

220-Yard Run.—First heat—Won by F. J. Zoellin, Chicago A. A.; E. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., second. Time—0:23. Second heat—Won by A. B. Reed, Gladiator A. C., Boston; R. M. Georgi, New York A. C., second. Time—0:23 1-5. Third heat—Won by Charles W. Loomis, Boston A. A.; W. H. Duncan, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, second. Time—0:22 3-5.

220-Yard Run.—Final heat—Won by Charles W. Loomis, Boston A. A.; A. B. Reed, Gladiator A. C., Boston, second; F. J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., third; W. H. Duncan, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—0:23.

220-Yard Low Hurdle Race.—First Heat—Won by Frank J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; R. L. Crawford, New York A. C., second. Time—0:25 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony; Veri dFurray, Los Angeles A. C., second. Time—0:27 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Frank J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; R. L. Crawford, New York A. C., second; Veri Murray, Los Angeles A. C., third; James F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, fourth. Time—0:23 1-5. New junior championship record.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by H. E. Weeks, Irish-American A. A., Boston; Horace Holden, New York A. C., second; J. W. Ryan, Boston A. A., third; W. J. Kennedy, unattached, Chicago, fourth. Time—26:14 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Larry E. Scudder, New York A. C.; E. J. Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, second; Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., third; L. A. Cross, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time—1:59 4-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. D. Nagle, New York A. C., with vault of 12 feet 3 inches; Fred A. Watkins, Los Angeles A. C., second, with vault of 12 feet; E. C. Reich, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, third, with 11 feet 6 inches; Kenneth D. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., fourth, with 11 feet 6 inches. Caldwell conceded third place to Reich after an injury.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. J. Comerford, Shanahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia, with put of 41 feet 11½ inches; H. Elsey, Mohawk A. C., second, with put of 40 feet 10⅝ inches; R. A. Moore, New York A. C., third, with put of 40 feet 8½ inches; N. E. Yiannis, Pastime A. C., fourth, with 40 feet 6¾ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Sheahan, Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, with jump of 21 feet 11½ inches; E. F. Jones, Alpha Physical Culture Club, second, with jump of 21 feet 7¼ inches; L. E. Hough, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third, with jump of 21 feet 6¼ inches; J. Karimo, Kaleva A. A., fourth, with 21 feet 3¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by O. R. Benson, Chicago A. A., with throw of 149 feet 7 inches; A. G. Gennert, New York A. C., second, with throw of 144 feet 10 inches; Harold C. White, New York A. C., third, with throw of 133 feet 7½ inches; J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., fourth, with throw of 122 feet 2 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. A. Pelletier, Irish-American A. A., Boston, with jump of 5 feet 11 inches; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., second, with jump of 5 feet 10 inches; W. Zittel, New York A. C., third, with jump of 5 feet 9 inches; F. A. Crane, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth, with jump of 5 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Harold C. White, New York A. C., with 127 feet ½ inch; R. G. Walker Long Island A. C., second, with 126 feet 8½ inches; J. Hanson, Swedish-American A. C., third, with 124 feet 7½ inches; Pat O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., fourth, with 122 feet 11½ inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by L. R. Gear, New York A. C., with 31 feet 9 inches; Pat O'Connor, New York A. C., second, with 27 feet 8½ inches; J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., third, with 27 feet 3 inches; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, fourth, with 24 feet 3½ inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by John E. Madden, Jr., New York A. C., with 45 feet; H. B. Foye, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second, with 43 feet 6 inches; J. S. Ferris, Newark A. C., third, with 43 feet 5¾ inches; C. La Beat, Salem Crescent A. C., fourth, with 43 feet 1¾ inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by R. L. Nourse, Princeton University, with toss of 164 feet ¼ inch; Lester J. Harper, Irish-American A. C., second, with toss of 157 feet 6¼ inches; J. Karimo, Kaleva A. C., third, with toss of 155 feet 10 inches; V. C. Eliot, New York A. C., fourth, with toss of 144 feet 10⅝ inches.

Point Score.—New York A. C., 52; Chicago A. A., 20; Irish-American A. C., 16; Irish-American A. A., Boston, 13; Boston A. A., 13; Los Angeles A. C., 10; Tioga A. A., Pittsburgh, 8; unattached, 8; Pittsburgh A. A., 6; Knights of St. Antony, 6; Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 5; Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, 5; Princeton University, 5; Salem Crescent A. C., 5; Swedish-American A. C., 5; Mohawk A. C., 3; Pastime A. C., 3; University of Chicago, 3; Bronx Church House, 3; Alpha P. C. C., 3; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 3; Kaleva A. C., 3; Long Island A. C., 2; Gladiator A. C., Boston, 2; Spokane A. A. C., 2; Newark A. C., 2.

GIANTS' HITS ROUT ALEX FROM MOUND

Shower of Bingles Beats Phillies 9 to 3 and Shower of Rain Prevents Second Game.

There were two deluges on the Polo Grounds yesterday. One was a terrific rainstorm, which came in time to cut short the decisive defeat of the National League leaders, but this was preceded by the deluge of hits that welcomed Alexander to Coogan's Bluff and aided in humbling the Phillies by the score of 9 to 3. The New York fans were ready to exult over another victory when the thunderstorm broke in all its fury and caused the abandonment of the second game.

Alexander, clothed in all the newly acquired glory of his shut-out record, held no terrors for the New York batters, and they began pounding his curves all over the reservation for a total of fourteen safe slaps. Two runs in the first gave a lead to the Giants which they never relinquished. The further Alexander went the more he suffered, and in the eighth inning, just before the storm came that would have ended his misery, he was sent to the bench to let Oeschger participate in the defeat.

Home runs and double plays of an exciting nature were dropped into the game at intervals, two of the circuit clouts going to the visitors, who savagely took that method of revenge on the men who were so busy belittling their championship aspirations. All the home run candidates availed themselves of the proximity of the right field crowd, the three wallops landing in the same vicinity. Bancroft lifted one among the spectators in the fifth and the other Quaker player to emulate his example was Cravath, who placed one almost in the same spot just as the hurricane was scurrying over the bluff to put an end to hostilities.

The most remarkable of all the circuit hits was that which seemed to spring from Jeff Tesreau as an evidence of his exhilaration over the fact that he had driven the great Alexander from the mound. Jeff had been touched up pretty freely himself, but he had the satisfaction of seeing Alexander safely on the way after the New York men had accumulated four runs off his delivery in the seventh inning.

It just happened that when Oeschger replaced the shining star of the Morantites at the opening of the Giants' half of the eighth, it was Tesreau's turn to step to the bat. The big Ozark remembered that he had made a home run in 1915 and with that swung at the first ball offered by Oeschger. Lo and behold! the sphere sailed clear over Zimmerman's head and came out of the reach of Cravath, finding a resting place among the spectators, who were as startled as the experts to discover that the pitcher had made a homer.

Herzog was one of the factors in the aggressive campaign of the Giants. He started the bombardment of Alexander with a single to right after Burns had struck out in the first inning. Robertson followed with a single in the same general direction, but Zimmerman in attempting a sacrifice offered an easy infield fly. Fletcher proved the man in the pinch, for he whanged a three-bagger between left and centre that allowed Herzog and Robertson to reach the plate without unduly taxing their sprinting abilities. Kauff fouled out, but left the home team with the comfortable lead of two runs.

The Phillies made a brave but futile attempt to get on even terms in the fourth. After Niehoff had struck out, Stock hit to left field for a base, and Cravath chose the other side of the inclosure for another two-bagger that brought Stock home. Whitted hit to Zimmerman and Cravath was caught between second and third and run down. Whitted reached second, but was left there when Luderus flied out to Bancroft, the first man up for the Phillies in the fifth, managed to tie the score with a home run, but the others went out in quick order.

Herzog was the mischief maker again in the New York's portion of the fifth. He followed Burns, who struck out, and hit to Stock along the third base line. Stock threw so low that Luderus could not handle it and the fleet-footed Herzog sped to third, coming home when Robertson hit to right for ruin's sake. Zimmerman hit so hard through second that Niehoff could not connect in time to prevent Robertson scoring.

There were big doings again in the seventh when Burns, departed from his usual custom and set the Giants' hitting machine going with a two-bagger to left. Herzog had contemplated picking on Alexander for another hit, but was ordered to sacrifice, which he did, and it was left to Robertson to bring Burns home with an infield hit. Zimmerman singled to right and Fletcher stepped into the breach with a two-bagger to left, on which Robertson crossed the plate. Kauff's hit to centre scored Zimmerman and Fletcher.

Tesreau's homer was the distinguishing feature of the eighth, and when the Phillies came to bat in the ninth dust clouds were whirling across the diamond. Cravath had just time to get in his home run before Whitted was out and Luderus singled. Then came down in sheets then and Umpire Klem called the game in a hurry. There was a wait of more than half an hour before it was decided the ground was too wet for another game. The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	2	1	2	7
Roberts'n,rf	5	3	3	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	8
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	13	0
Rariden,c	4	0	1	2	0
Tesreau,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	37	9	14	25	16

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	2
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	3	4
Killifer,c	3	0	0	3	1
Alexander,p	2	0	0	2	2
aCooper	1	0	1	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	24	15

*One out when game was called on account of rain in ninth.

a-Batted for Alexander in the eighth inning.

Errors—Niehoff, Stock, Cravath, Luderus.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Stock, Cravath, Fletcher, Robertson, Burns. Three-base hit—Fletcher. Home runs—Bancroft, Cravath, Tesreau. Sacrifice hit—Herzog. Double plays—Luderus, Bancroft and Luderus; Niehoff, Bancroft and Luderus; Zimmerman, Herzog and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 13 hits and 8 runs in 7 innings; off Oeschger, 1 hit and 1 run in 1 inning; off Tesreau, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Holke.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Alexander, 2; by Oeschger, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1—7	14	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	1

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	—8	15	0	
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4	7	0	

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—7	9	4
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—3	6	5

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	3	0					—3	6	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	0

(Five innings; rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	76	51	.589
Providence	74	58	.547
Toronto	69	58	.543
Montreal	68	60	.524
Baltimore	69	63	.523
Richmond	58	72	.446
Rochester	55	71	.437
Newark	50	78	.391

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Richmond at Baltimore.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Toronto.
(Two games.)
Rochester at Buffalo.
(Two games.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
(Second game postponed; rain.)
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 2.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 0.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2.
Washington, 0; Boston, 0.
(Called end of sixth; rain.)
Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2.
(Eleven innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	76	50	.603
Brooklyn	76	51	.598
Boston	71	53	.573
New York	63	62	.496
Pittsburgh	61	67	.477
Chicago	59	72	.450
St. Louis	57	75	.432
Cincinnati	51	81	.386

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	76	55	.580
Detroit	76	58	.567
Chicago	75	58	.564
St. Louis	70	64	.522
New York	69	64	.519
Washington	66	64	.508
Cleveland	66	66	.507
Philadelphia	30	101	.229

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

MITCHELL PUZZLES BROWNS

Tiger Twirler Leads Cobbites to Shut-Out Victory Over St. Louis.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Detroit defeated St. Louis in the third game of the present series, 3 to 0, this afternoon. The visitors were helpless before Mitchell's pitching. Groom held the Tigers to four hits, but passed eight men, two later scoring. In the seventh inning, with two men out and two on bases, Groom purposely passed Cobb. Veach then sent a single into right field, driving in two runs. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Bush,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cobb,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Veach,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Moriarty,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Spencer,c	1	1	0	4	1
Mitchell,p	2	1	0	0	2
Total	26	3	4	27	12

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Tobin,rf	0	0	0	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Rumler,c	4	0	2	2	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Marsans,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Austin,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	4
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHartley	0	0	0	0	0
bKennedy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	24	20

a-Batted for Groom in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Austin. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Double play—Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 8; off Hamilton, 1; off Mitchell, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 4 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Hamilton, no hit, no run in one inning; off Mitchell, 4 hits. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Mitchell, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

RED SOX IN SCORELESS TIE.

Storm Halts Game with Senators at End of Sixth Inning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Washington and Boston battled six innings without scoring today, the game being called because of wet grounds after a heavy downpour. Shaw allowed two hits and Shore three. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	0	0	0	3	1
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Shorten,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	5
McNally,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Cady,c	2	0	0	1	1
Shore,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	19	0	2	18	10

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Foster,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Milan,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Shanks,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	2	0	0	6	1
McBride,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Henry,c	2	0	1	4	1
Shaw,p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	19	0	3	18	6

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Error—Shore.

Called after sixth inning: wet grounds.

Stolen bases—Hooper, (2.) Shorten, Hoblitzell. Double play—Leonard and Foster. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; off Shore, 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; by Shore, 1. Wild pitches—Shaw, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

ERROR TUMBLES INDIANS.

O'Neill's Error Enables White Sox to Win in Eleventh, 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Catcher O'Neill of Cleveland enabled Chicago to win its sixth straight game today by 3 to 2, after eleven innings. Terry walked in the eleventh and advanced a base on Schalk's out. Cicotte struck out, but O'Neill allowed the ball to get away from him. After he recovered it, he threw to right field trying to catch Cicotte, and Terry scored from second with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	0	1	2	4
E.Collins,2b	5	1	2	1	2
Jackson,lf	5	1	3	4	0
Ness,1b	5	0	2	11	1
Felsch,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Schalk,c	1	0	0	6	0
Terry,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Schalk,c	4	0	0	6	0
Benz,p	2	0	0	1	1
aVon K'nitz	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	40	3	11	33	13

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Turner,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Speaker,cf	5	1	4	1	0
Roth,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Kav'gh,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Wambs'ss,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	15	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	5	2
Coumbe,p	3	0	0	1	5
Gould,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	37	2	3	31	21

*One out when winning run was scored.

a-Batted for Benz in the seventh inning.

b-Ran for Von Kolnitz in the seventh inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Two-base hit—Ness. Three-base hits—Speaker, J. Collins, Jackson. Stolen bases—Graney, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Leibold. Double plays—Coumbe, O'Neill, and Gandil; Wambsanss and Gandil; Turner, Kavanaugh, Gandil and Kavanaugh; E. Collins, Terry, and Ness. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 3. Base on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Coumbe, 2; off Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 2 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Cicotte, 3 hits, no runs, in four innings; off Coumbe, 11 hits, 2 runs, in seven and one-third innings; off Gould, no hits, no runs, in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gould, (Schalk.) Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Coumbe, 1; by Cicotte, 1; by Gould, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Owens.

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NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice to the stockholders of the North American Pharmacal Company, Inc.:

Please take notice that at a meeting held at the office of the Company on the 17th day of Aug., 1916, it was unanimously resolved that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved and that a stockholders' meeting will be held at the office of the Company at 1,885 Madison Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of September, 1916, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of voting upon such proposition.

SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Advances Despite Profit-Taking—Bad Wheat Report—More Cold for Reserve.

The stock market again yesterday showed that it is not to be affrighted this year by bad crop reports. The Government's estimates bore out the belief that the wheat crop would be very short and the corn crop much reduced from earlier expectations, but publication of the report was followed by a rise in some of the stocks in which speculation was most active. The list showed little, if any, more hesitation after the crop figures were published than it did before they were issued.

Possibly there were many who looked for an even worse showing, but that is unlikely. It is more probable that the view prevailed that there would be plenty even on the shorter wheat crop for our own needs and that high prices would go far toward offsetting the disadvantage of having a smaller surplus for export. There was also an important offset, taking the crop situation as a whole, in the fact that the hay crop, the greatest in value of all of the country's crops, is larger than ever, exceeding even last year's great yield. The stock market, however, probably thought less of that than it did of the other offsets to the smallness of the wheat crop, including the fact that the other products of the earth were never in so great demand abroad as they are today, and that we shall probably have all the export business we can readily handle, despite the fact that the total wheat crop this year promises to be no greater than last year's crop of Winter wheat alone, which means that we shall probably have 400,000,000 bushels of wheat less than we had in 1915. But the very fact that we had so much then makes this year's shortage much less serious than it would otherwise be.

Such gains as were made yesterday, and they were quite numerous, were made in the face of continued profit-taking sales, though at the same time with the help of the fact that short selling had been discouraged by the vigor with which many prices had been advanced and by the ability of the market to absorb a large amount of profit-taking liquidation. The approach of the week end helped to stimulate selling, but it did not greatly deter new buying, for otherwise the list would not have fared as well as it did.

Were other such bills as the eight-hour day law under consideration by Congress, its adjournment would have been a more potent factor in stock market sentiment. Wall Street is nearly always better pleased to have Congress out of session than in session, but the Street's attention of late has been directed to other things much more than to legislative or political considerations. Were that not so, the market would not have so readily accepted the fact that Congress voted a large increase in railroad wages and then adjourned without making any provision for added revenues out of which to pay the increase.

The incoming of another $10,000,000 in gold, enough to supply reserve against a credit of more than five times that amount at the least, was a reminder of the sort now long customary of the forces which are working for ease in money despite the enormous demands which foreign markets have made upon this market and are likely to make at least as long as the war lasts.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Over 10, Loss. up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.	
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Agricul. Trade Acceptances. Com-

	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	5	3½	5
Minneapolis	5	5	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	5	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	3

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60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½@3½	6 months	3½@
4 months	3½@3½		

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Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼	—.00½
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France—				
Demand	5.88½	5.88¾	5.88¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.87⅛	5.87⅛	5.87⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	69.37½	69.25	69.25	—.00⅛
Cables	69.43¾	69.31¼	69.31¼	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	32.75	32.75	32.75	—.10
Cables	32.90	32.90	32.90	—.10

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.88¼	5.87⅞
95.28 Berlin	69.25	69.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.39	5.38⅞
19.293 Greece	19.40	19.50
5.1826 Italy	5.42	5.41⅜
20.26 Austria	12.02	12.06
26.72 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
Christiania	27.05	27.70
Stockholm	28.10	28.15
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.20
40.19 Holland	*40.75	*40.81¼
China—		
Hongkong	53.00	52.75
Shanghai	72.50	72.03½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.03¼	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.03¼	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.03¼	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.03¼	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.38	42.33
42.40 Rio	34.37	34.37

*Plus ⅛.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
4.71⅞	4.69¾	4.70⅝	4.68¾

Clearing House exchanges, $540,736,297; balance $24,528,919; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $817,171.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium, off 5c; Montreal, .7825 premium, off .15625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¼d, up ⅛d; in New York, 68¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 52⅝@53⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,021,050
Same day last year	544,528
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	116,243,678
Same period last year	101,236,884
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53¼	54½	100	Acme Tea	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ½
13⅝	14	500	Alaska Gold Mines	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ...
15	16	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	— ...
22½	24	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ½
79⅞	79⅝	2,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	79½	79⅝	78⅝	79⅜	+1⅝
101	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
90¾	91	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	91½	91⅝	90¾	91	— ⅛
98	99½	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
63⅜	63⅞	18,100	Am. Can	63¼	64⅝	63⅛	63⅝	— ⅜
114½	115	500	Am. Can pf	114½	115	114½	115	+ ⅝
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	...
63	63¼	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	62	63⅝	62⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
150½	151	1,000	Am. Coal Products	148	150⅝	148	150½	+3½
53½	54	600	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54⅞	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
120	126	100	Am. Express	123	123	123	123	—1
9⅝	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
53	53¼	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¼	54	53¼	54	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	11,100	Am. Securities	28¾	30	28⅝	29¾	+1¼
21⅜	22¼	1,300	Am. Linseed	22⅛	22⅝	22	22	...
50	51	400	Am. Linseed pf	51	51¼	51	51¼	+1
77½	78	3,400	Am. Locomotive	78¼	78¼	77½	77⅞	— ⅛
105	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105¼	105½	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	Am. Malt	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
104	104½	37,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103⅞	104⅝	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
113¼	113⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	60	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96	96	96	96	...
85	86	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85	85	85	85	...
55¼	55⅝	600	Am. Steel F'dries	56	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
132⅛	133¼	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133½	133	133	+ ⅛
223	224	1,200	Am. Tobacco	221½	223⅞	221½	223	+½
46½	46¾	700	Am. Woolen	46½	46⅝	46	46	...
97	97¼	300	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	97½	97	97	— ⅛
31¼	31½	5,000	Am. Writing P. pf	30⅝	31⅝	30¼	31¼	+1⅛
37⅝	37⅞	4,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	36	38	35½	37⅝	+1⅝
74	74½	000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	73½	74½	73½	74½	+1½
87⅜	87½	34,500	Anaconda Copper	85½	88⅝	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
78⅝	78⅝	13,200	Atlantic, G. & W. I	73½	78¼	73½	78⅝	+5⅛
65¾	67	900	At., G. & W. I. pf	66	69¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
103⅝	104¼	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¾	104¾	103⅞	104	— ⅝
98⅞	99	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
112¾	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	112⅝	112¾	112½	112¾	+ ⅛
81½	82	5,700	Baldwin Loco	82	82¼	81¼	81⅝	— ⅛
106¼	106¾	500	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	106	105	105¼	+1⅛
86½	86¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	88⅜	86⅜	86⅜	...
488	494	300	Baltimore & O. pf	78	78	78	78	...
139	140	100	Bethlehem Steel	402	492	402	492	—2⅜
83¾	85¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	136	136	136	136	...
66½	67	600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ½
98½	99½	100	Brown Shoe	65	66⅜	65	66⅜	+2¼
...	...	100	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	...
...	...	100	Burns Brothers	79	79	79	79	— ½
69¼	69¾	4,700	Butte & Superior	68⅝	69½	68⅝	69⅝	+1⅞
28½	29	30	Butterick Co	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	...
21½	21⅝	700	California Petrol	22¼	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
49	49¼	500	California Pet. pf	49¼	49½	48¼	48½	— ⅛
176	176½	500	Canadian Pacific	177⅝	177⅝	176¼	176½	— ⅝
59¼	59½	10,900	Central Leather Co	57⅞	59¼	57⅞	59¼	+1¼
111	114	100	Cent. Leath. pf. x d	113	113	113	113	+ ¼
108	110	100	Chandler Motor	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
60½	61½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
12½	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
35¾	36½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	36½	36½	36	36	— ⅛
93⅝	94	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	94⅛	93¼	93⅝	— ⅛
123	123½	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123½	123½	123⅜	123⅜	— ⅛
124½	124⅝	300	Chi. & Northwest	124½	124½	124	124½	— ⅛
17½	17¾	2,300	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	17½	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
19¾	20	5,700	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
53⅛	53⅝	4,300	Chino Copper	53	53½	54⅜	53½	+2¾
52⅜	53⅛		Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
80	82½	100	Cin. C. & St. L. pf	82	82	82	82	...
69	73	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	71	71	71	71	—2
49	49¼	4,100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	49½	49⅞	49	49	— ¼
58	57	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	...
136½	137	600	Consolidated Gas	137	137¼	136¾	137	+ ⅛
14¾	15	5,300	Corn Products Ref	14¼	15⅜	14¼	15	+ ⅛
90¾	92	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91½	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
82¾	82⅝	27,100	Crucible Steel	82¾	83⅛	81⅞	82⅝	+ ⅛
118	119	100	Crucible Steel pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
56½	57½	15,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	56⅝	57⅜	56¼	57	+1½
95	95¼	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95¼	95	95	...
150	152	100	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
32¾	32½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅛
130½	140¾	100	Detroit Edison Co	140	140	140	140	— ⅝
45½	45⅝	500	Distillers Securities	43⅝	45¼	45½	45¼	— ⅛
24½	25	100	Dome Mines	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
83	90	100	Driggs Seabury	85	85	85	85	...
...	...	5	Do., odd lot	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
37½	37⅝	15,900	Erie	37½	37⅝	37	37⅜	— ⅛
52	52⅛	1,800	Erie 1st pf	52¼	53¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
42¼	100	400	Erie 1st pf.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
170½	172	500	General Electric	170⅝	171⅞	170⅝	171⅞	+ ⅝
71⅞	72	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	72⅝	71⅝	71⅞	— ⅛
113½	113⅞	200	Goodrich pf	113⅛	113⅛	113	113	— ⅛
116½	117	1,700	Great Northern pf	117	117½	116½	116½	— ⅛
39	39½	1,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	39	+⅛
40½	50	5,600	Greene-Cananea	48½	50	48½	49⅝	+1⅝
80	81	200	Gulf States Steel	80	80	80	80	+⅛
87	88	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf	88	88	86½	88	+2
100⅞	101	800	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	...
61¾	62	118,800	Inspiration Copper	60⅜	63¼	60¼	62	+1½
16⅝	17	200	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
73	74	100	Interboro Con. pf	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73½	— ⅝
11½	12¼	100	Int. Agricultural	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
42¾	43	300	Int. Agricultural pf	42½	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	60,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	47⅝	49¼	47⅜	48½	+1⅛
120⅜	121½	78,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	119½	122⅞	118⅝	121	+2⅜
42	42⅞	2,100	Int. Nickel	42	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
24½	24¾	20,725	Int. Paper	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
84½	85	7,600	Int. Paper pf	85	85	85	85	+⅛
3	3¼	100	Iowa Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
110	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	200	Kansas City South	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	9,900	Kelly Spring Tire	82¾	83⅜	83	83	+1
51⅝	52	20,100	Kennecott Copper	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
70¾	80⅞	3,100	Lackawanna Steel	80¼	80¾	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
48½	48½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
40	42	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	41	42	41	42	+ ⅛
70	70⅝	2,500	Lehigh Valley	78⅜	79⅜	78⅝	79½	+ ⅛
284	297	200	Liggett & Myers	288	294	288	294	+ ⅝
118	122	100	Loril. (P.) Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1½
66	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf. x d	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
127¾	120	100	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	— ¾
60	66	100	Manhattan Shirt	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
84½	84½	4,000	Maxwell Motors	84⅜	85⅛	83⅜	84¼	+ ⅛
88	89¾	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86½	89⅜	86½	89⅜	+1
114½	102	2,500	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	...
110⅜	111	21,900	Mexican Petroleum	112	113⅜	110⅜	111	— ⅛
94½	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	36⅞	9,200	Miami Copper	35⅝	37	35⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
121	121½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M	122¼	122¼	121¼	121¼	—1¼
3¾	4	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10	11	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3¾	4	400	Missouri Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
47	48	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
118	119	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
78	79	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78⅝	78⅝	78	78	+ ⅛
100	112¾	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	100	100	100	100	...
2,100	25⅝	2,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	25¼	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
93	96	100	Nat. En. & St. Co. pf	93	95	93	95	— ⅛
64	65	200	Nat. Lead Co	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅝	7,200	Nevada Con. Cop	21¼	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅛
6,400	104⅜	6,400	N. Y. Central	105	105	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
3,300	130⅝	3,300	Norfolk & Western	128⅝	130⅝	128⅝	129¼	+ ⅛
3,700	106¾	3,700	Northern Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
7	7¼	400	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
8,300	27¼	8,300	Pacific Mail	27	29¼	27¼	27¾	—1¼
34	37	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
1,800	56	1,800	Penn. R. R	55⅞	56	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅛
20	39¼	100	Philadelphia Co	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
80¼	81	100	P., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	—1
27½	28⅝	200	Pitts. Coal pf	28	28	28	28	...
101	102	100	Pitts. Coal pf. cfts	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	...
54⅝	54⅝	500	Pressed Steel Car	54⅛	55	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
100	100¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	...
131	132	100	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	— ¼
48¼	49¼	10,100	Railway Steel Sp	47⅞	49¼	47⅞	48¾	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	6,000	Ray Con. Copper	25	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
111⅛	111⅜	122,700	Reading	100	112¾	108⅝	111⅝	— ⅛
200	200		Reading 2d pf	46½	47⅜	46½	47⅜	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	6,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	56⅛	56¼	55½	56	+ ⅛
114	114	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
100	100		Rep. I. & S. pf. w i	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
200¼	210¼	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	210¾	210¾	210¾	210¾	— ⅛
2,000	80¼		Shattuck-Arizona	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
40	51	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
97¾	98¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	97¾	98¼	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	24	1,900	Southern Railway	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
68	68	400	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68¼	68	68	— ⅛
3,500	122⅝	4,300	Studebaker Co	122⅝	123¼	122⅝	122⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	26⅝		Tennessee Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
190	190	700	Texas Co	190	190½	190	190	—1⅝
100	104	200	Texas & Pacific	104	104	104	104	...
62	63	300	Third Avenue	62	62¼	62	62¼	...
51	51⅝	11,800	Tobacco Products	51	52⅜	50¾	51⅝	+ ⅛
100	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
100	102	200	Underwood Typew	100	100	100	100	+1
15,000	9⅝	15,000	Union B. & P. Co	8⅝	10	8⅝	9¼	...
54	54	2,700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	51½	53⅝	51½	53⅝	+3½
14,400	139¼	14,400	Union Pacific	139¾	140¾	139¾	139¾	+ ⅛
3,400	80¾	3,400	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ⅛
1,800	103	1,800	United Cigar Stores	103	103½	102	103	+1
8,500	106⅝	8,500	United Fruit Co	105¾	107⅜	105	107⅛	+1⅛
18	18	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	...
100	21¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅜
20	20	100	U. S. Express	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
1,900	113¾	1,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	112¾	114	111¾	113	— ⅝
700	74	700	U. S. Red. & Ref	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
100	17	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
1,200	58½	1,200	U. S. Rubber	58	59⅛	58	58	— ⅛
100	111¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
85,000	100	85,000	U. S. Steel	100	100⅝	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
1,100	118¼	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	118⅜	118⅝	118¼	118⅜	— ⅛
1,500	73½	1,500	U. S. S., R. & M.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
10,600	80¾	10,600	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	82⅝	82⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength and Activity Shown in the Standard Oil Stocks —Bonds Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 390,000 shares of stocks and $151,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 67,570; oils, 88,201, and mining, 240,929. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	‡Aetna Explo.	11¾	12¼	11¾	11¾
3,700	Am. Int. Cor. (200 pref.)	53½	54½	53½	54½
4,200	‡Am. W. P.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
100	‡Butler C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,100	Car. Lt. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Chev. Mot.	108	109	107	108
800	Corporation of R. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	‡Cramp. Sh.	80	84	80	84
1,500	‡Cuban Cane Corp.	40	40½	40	40½
10	‡E. & J. Cor.	95	96	95	96
425	Elec. Gun.	4	4	4	4
200	Emerson	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
1,000	‡Federal S. C.	63½	64½	63½	64½
2,000	‡Fisher B. C.	40½	40½	38½	40½
300	H. & B. Car.	38	38	38	38
500	Holly Sugar.	46	46	45½	45½
1,000	Hupp Motors.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,600	‡Joplin Ore Spel. (new)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Kaso Mfg.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,100	Kath. Pr. pf.	17½	20	17	20
800	Manhat.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Maxim Mun.	4¾	5	4¾	5
4,200	Mid. Steel.	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
300	Mitch. Mtrs. pf.	67	67¾	67	67¾
2,100	‡Ohio Cities G. & Electric.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼
700	‡Pub. V. Corp.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	‡Rep. Pr. pf.	90	90	90	90
100	‡Saxon Motor.	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	Seaboard Steel & Mang.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
2,000	‡Sempnit.	70	70	70	70
400	Smith & T. pf.	104	104	104	104
45	Springfield B. Co. pf.	126	126	126	126
1,000	‡Std. Textile.	16	16	16	16
600	Stromb. Carb.	41¾	42	41¾	42
3,700	Stutz Motor.	70¼	72	70¼	71¾
4,000	Submar. Boat.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,400	‡Tenn. Cop.	83¼	86¼	83¼	83¾
2,500	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	U. S. S. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4,000	‡United Mtrs.	61¾	62	60¾	61
1,700	Un. Fr. Shar.	4	4	4	4
500	White Motors.	53	53	53	53
20	‡Willys-Overl. new, w. i.	45	45	45	45
3,700	World Film. v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	‡Zinc Corp.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	Ohio Oil Co.	246	244	246	+ 3
180	Prairie O.&G.	416	405	415	+10
40	So. Pa. Oil Co.	370	365	370	+30
850	Stand Oil Co. (Ind.)	730	690	730	+*30
6	Std. Oil (Neb.)	500	500	500	+*50
180	Std. O. (N.J.)	590	590	590	+
250	Std. O. (N.Y.)	225	223	223	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	†‡Alberta Pet. Ltd.	59	59	59	59
2,500	‡Barnett O.&G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6,000	‡Cos. & Co. Oil Pet.	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
6,700	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod. w. i.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼
1,500	Kenova Oil.	14	14	14	14
1,000	Met. Pet.	14	14¼	14	14¼
1,300	‡‡Midwest Oil	43	43	43	43
125	‡‡Midwest Ref.	63	63	63	63
900	Musk. Ref.	94	96	94	96
100	Nat. Oil Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25,000	†Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	†Okla. Oil pf.	11	12	11	12
6,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
8,800	†Oma. O.&G.	70	70	65	68
2,500	†Sapul. O.&R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
800	Sequoyah Oil & Ref.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
5,000	‡Tex.-M. Pet.	90	90	90	90
600	‡Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Vacuum G. & O. (a pros.)	32	34	31	34
2,500	‡Venture Cons. Oil.	8	8	7¾	7¾
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Wland O.&G.	4¼	5	4¼	4¾

*Advance over previous day's closing bid price.

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met.* (prosp.)	50	50	50	50
5,400	††Alas. Mines	69	70	69	70
1,100	‡Alaska-Westover	64	64	64	64
3,525	‡Arizona Copperfields	2¼	2¼	2	2¾
2,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
18,000	B. Ledge Con.	3¾	4¾	3¾	4¼
1,000	‡Bos. & Mont. Cop. & Zinc, v.t.ctfs.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Butte & N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Calaz. Cop.	5¾	6	5¾	6
1,200	†Caledonia.	5¾	6	5¾	6
4,000	Calu. & Jer.	57	58	57	58
500	Calu. & Mont.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Canada Copp.	53	53	53	53
200	Cerro de P. C.	63½	63½	63½	63½
700	Columbia M.	35	35	34¾	35
2,500	Con. Cop. M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Con.-Hstead	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Crystal C. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (prosp.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	‡‡Emma Cop.	68	64	60	64
2,400	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
2,500	‡G'field Cons.	78	78	76	77
5,800	‡G'stone M. (prospect)	39	41	39	41
4,000	‡Greenm'r M.	11½	12	11½	12
2,000	‡Hull Cop.	45	48	35	37
300	Hecla Mining.	5	5	5	5
1,000	Hoss. Sound.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,050	Insp. N. Con. (prospect)	1¼	1¾	¾	1¾
200	‡Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	¾	1¼
25,000	Jer. Verde, (a prospect)	2	2½	1½	2
1,700	††J. Vic. Ext. (prospect)	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler.	87	88	87	88
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	42	42	39	40
5,000	La Rose Con.	7	7	6¾	7
1,000	Magma Cop.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,500	Marys. G.M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,600	‡Mojave Tun.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	††Mont. G. M.	97	99	97	99
2,480	Monitor Sily.	2	2¼	2	2¼
6,000	‡Mont. Lode.	37	37	36	36½
500	No. Butte D.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	N. Y. & H.R.	16	16	16	16
8,000	††Newray M.	65	67	65	67
1,100	‡Nipiss. Mines.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
600	Old Big Jim.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,800	††Old Em.	17	17	16	17
600	‡Peter Lake.	23	23	23	23
100	‡Pitts. Jer.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,700	††Pr. C. M.	22	25½	22	23½
4,500	†Roches. M.	55	57	55	56
7,500	††Sil. Pick.	17	18½	17	18
3,500	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,500	‡Stan. Min.	34	35	32	33
6,000	††Teck Hugh.	40	40	40	40
1,400	††Temiskam.	60	60	60	60
250	‡Tono. Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Tono. Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
750	Tono. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Tri-Bullion	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	United East.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,000	U. S. M.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
4,200	†U. S. Ext.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
700	Un. G. M. Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6,150	††W. End Con.	70	70	66	66
1,700	††W. C. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
1,000	††Wettlaufer.	13	13	13	13
500	‡Yus. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$68,000	‡C. O. 6s. w.i.	104¾	105	103¾	104½
48,000	‡Mid. Sil. 8s.	95¼	95¼	93¼	93½
45,000	‡N.G.64s. w.i.	100¼	100¼	100	100

‡Sell cents per share. ††Unlisted. Note.—Thursday the transactions in Fajardo Sugar should have read Guantanamo Sugar. Also, not reported, 5,000 Sinclair Gas sold at 94¼@295, and 110 Hupp Motors sold at 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Tob. ord. bearer Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-Am.	Tob. ord. bearer	18¼	20	10¼	20
British-Am.	Tob. ord.	18¼	19¼	10¼	20¼
Can. Nat. Gas.		¾	1	¾	1
Essex Motors		77	78	74	77
Grand Motor Car		8	8	7	8
General Motors		93	95	95	97
Imp. Carbon Chaser		35	37	35	37
Marconi of Amer.		3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
Republic Mtr. Truck		53½	56	53½	56
Repub. Mtr. Truck pf.		98	100	98	100
Springfield Body		83	87	84	86
United Drug		72	73	72	73
United Drug 1st pf.		50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.		87½	89	87½	89
United Zinc.		4¾	5	4¾	5¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Pierce Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wayside Oil & Ref.	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

La Exposicion	48	50	48	50

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	56	62	56	62
American Brass	283	285	283	285
Atlas Powder	167	170	167	170
Babcock & Wilcox	119	120	98	100
Bliss, (E. W.)	625	660	610	625
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fty. & Forg.	182	195	182	195
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	860		840	850
Du Pont Powd., new	295	302	280	283
Du Pont Powd. deb.	101	103	101	101
Hercules Powder	328	330	322	327
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	16	20	16	20
Miles-Bement-Pond	163	167	165	166
Miles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	110
Sheriff Mfg. Co.	500	505	500	505
Vick. Brit. Arms	1375	1400	1375	1400

RAILROAD TO PENSION MEN.

Directors of the Great Northern Provide $1,000,000 Endowment.

Directors of the Great Northern Railway have set aside the sum of $1,000,000 to endow a pension plan for veteran employes. The new plan will go into effect on Sept. 16, the anniversary of the birth of the late James J. Hill.

The appropriation will be invested in bonds, interest on which will be used for pensions, but if the fund thus created proves insufficient the deficit will be paid out of earnings and included in operating expenses. Employes are to be retired at 70, but may voluntarily quit at 65 and receive pensions. The system will take in those employes who have been continuously in service for twenty years or more. For each year of service an allowance of 1 per cent. of the average monthly pay received for the ten years preceding retirement will be paid, but in no case will the payment be less than $20 a month nor more than $75. The plan was worked out by James J. Hill and W. J. McMillan, President of the Veterans' Association.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading's advance to a new high record price was a leading feature on the Consolidated Exchange. There was continued large profit taking, and this was responsible for numerous recessions. At the same time, the setbacks were generally of very modest extent, and the undertone continued firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
140	Alaska Gold.	13¾	14	13¾	14
40	Allis-Chalmers.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Am. Ag. Chem.	79	79	79	79
350	Am. Beet Sug.	91	92	90¾	90¾
1,020	Amer. Can.	63¼	64¾	63¼	63¾
20	Am. Car & Fy.	155	155	155	155
70	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½
50	Am. H.& Lapf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
1,020	Am. Ice Sec.	28¼	30¼	28¼	29¾
500	Am. Locom.	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
4,830	Am. Sm. & R.	103¾	106¾	103¾	104¾
110	Am. Zinc.	55¾	57⅝	55¾	57⅛
4,600	Anaconda	88	88¾	87¾	87¾
40	Atl.G.& W.I.	76¼	76¼	74¾	74¾
480	Baldwin Loco.	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¼
20	Balt. & Ohio.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
70	Batop. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Brklyn R. T.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
200	Butterick.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
50	Cal. Pet.	22	22	21	21
70	Can. Pacific.	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
140	Cent. Leather.	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼
80	Ches. & Ohio.	61	61	60¾	60¾
110	Chi., M.& St.P.	94	94¼	93¾	93¾
120	Chino Copper.	53¾	55¾	53¾	55¾
690	Col. Fuel & Ir.	49¾	49¾	49	49
90	Corn Products.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
2,460	Crucible Steel.	82¾	83¾	81¾	83¾
140	Cuba C. Sug.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
70	Distillers Sec.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,140	Erie.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¼
40	Erie 1st pf.	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
120	Goodr'h Rub.	72	72½	72	72½
140	Greene-Can.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
6,180	Inspir. Cop.	60¾	63¼	60¾	62¾
8,840	Int. Mer. Mar.	47¾	49¾	47¾	48¼
5,740	Int. Mer. M. pf.	119	123	119	121¾
200	Inter. Paper.	21¾	24¾	21¾	24¾
40	Inter. Pap. pf.	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
10	Interboro Con.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
120	Kelly Springfield Tire.	83¾	83¾	82¾	83
430	Kennecott Cop.	62¾	62¾	61¾	62
70	Leh. Valley.	78½	79½	78	79
120	Maxwell Mot.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,920	Mex. Pet.	112¾	113¾	110¾	110¾
820	Miami Cop.	35¾	37	35¾	36¾
110	Nat. Enamel.	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
50	Nat. Lead.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
70	Nev. Cons. C.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
840	N. Y. Cent.	105	105	104¾	104¾
70	North. Pac.	130	130	130	130
40	Ontario Silver.	7	7	7	7
270	Pacific Mail.	29¼	29¼	27¾	27¾
120	Ry. St. Spr.	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
240	Ray Cons.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼
20,120	Reading.	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
170	Rep. I. & S.	109¾	112	108¾	111¾
20	Sloss. Sh. Ltd.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	So. Pacific.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	So. Rail. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
290	Studebaker.	122¾	124¾	122¼	123
280	Tenn. Cop.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
90	Union B. & P.	88	91¾	88	91¾
1,460	Union Pac.	139¾	140	139¼	139¾
170	United Fruit.	167¼	167¼	166¾	167¼
160	U. S. Ind. Al.	113	114	112¾	114
190	U. S. Rubber.	58¼	58¼	57¾	58
11,770	U. S. Steel.	100	100¾	97¾	98
270	Utah Copper.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86
380	West'house.	60¾	61¾	60¼	61¼
10	Willys-Ov.	45	45	45	45
50	Willys-Overl. pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Florence	.49	.49	.49	.49
1,000	Goldf. Merger	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,900	Gypsy	.09	.09	.08¾	.08¾
1,000	Isabella	.09	.09	.08¾	.08¾
400	Jumbo Ext.	.21	.21	.20	.20
400	Mispah	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,500	Oro	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Portland	.04	.04	.04	.04
100	Sierra Nev.	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½
200	Silver Pick.	.28	.28	.29	.29
870	Tonopah Ext.	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
200	Union	.69	.69	.69	.69

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug. 1917	97¾	98¾	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100¼	100¾	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dis. Feb.21,'17	97⅞	98⅛	4.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100¾	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'23	100	100¾	5.80
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¾	5.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.65
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1929	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	100	5.15
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	100¾	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.15
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	105¼	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¾	102¼	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
G. of N. Z.	5	July, 1919	97¾	98¼	4.95
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¾	6.40
Do rubles.	5½	Aug.14,'26	519	521	.....
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	.....	98	6.01
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	.....	98	6.07
Swiss Govt.	5	Dec., 1916	100	100¾	4.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100¾	5.80
Am. T. & T.	4	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Aug., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98¾	5.45
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.30
A. C. & F.	5	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	3.55
A.V.R.L.& P.	5	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac.	7.6	Brklyn R. T.	105	105¼	5.37
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	99¾	4.85
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99½	100¼	4.75
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	99½	100¼	5.65
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100¾	101¼	5.65
C. P. R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98	4.75
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Sept. 1, '18	100¾	99¾	5.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1, '17	102¾	102¾	4.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	99	6¼
G. T. of Can.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	5.10
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.40
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102	4.20
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	5.70
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	3.00
Morgan & W.	5	Apr., 1917	99¼	99¾	5.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.90
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	4.50
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¾	101	4.27
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.65
Rem. A. Un. Mach. Co.	5	Feb.15,'19	88	90	12.00
U. R. G. & E.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.75
United Fruit.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.30
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	3.85
W. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	1.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	Mar., 1918	97¾	98	6.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¼	5.50
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.45
		Jan.15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Gould & Curry	.05
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.05
Andes	.08	Jacket	.05
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.07
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.10
Caledonia	.05	Ophir	.70
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.28
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Virginia	.01	Union Con.	.27
Exchequer	.03	Mexican dollars	.53½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.35	Florence	.47
Jim Butler	.84	G'field Consol	.76
McNamara	.03	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.40
Mispah Exten.	.01	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.24	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.18	Red Top	.16
Rescue	.16	Silver Pick	.18
Tonopah Exten.	5.50	Spearhead	.15
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS	
GOLDFIELD		Big Jim	1.20
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.25
Booth	.09	Packard	.25
C. O. D.	.02	Rochester Mines	.52
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.37
D'field Daisy	.03	White Caps	.30

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.568	575	Isabella	.09	.10
Dr. Pot.	.10¾	11	Jackpot	.5¾	7
Elkton	.15¾	17	McKinney	.26	32
El Paso	.59	65	Portland	.165	170
Findlay	4	4¼	Vindicator	.195	200
Golden C.	.215	216¼	U. G. M.	.8¾	9¼
Gold Sov.	.6¾	.6¾			

MERCHANTS BANK IN NEW HANDS SOON

Secret Syndicate Reported to Have Obtained Control of the Stock.

8,800 SHARES CHANGE HANDS

Majority of Directors Said to be in Favor of a Change in Ownership.

An interesting situation developed yesterday in the course of efforts by a secret syndicate to acquire a controlling interest in the Merchants National Bank at 42 Wall Street. While the bank was sending out to all of its stockholders a letter asking their support of the present management and suggesting that proxies already given to the syndicate might be revoked in favor of the regular proxy committee, representatives of the syndicate were reported to have acquired title to enough stock to insure control of the bank.

The Merchants National Bank has been in business since 1803 and is highly regarded as a conservative, successful institution. Its stock has been quoted at 190, which is $30 a share less than its book value, and, according to syndicate members, at least $50 a share less than its liquidating value. It is paying dividends of 8 per cent. George Coffing Warner, a lawyer at 42 Broadway, is at the head of the movement to obtain a majority interest for the prospective owners, who propose to expand the business.

There are 20,000 shares of Merchants stock outstanding, in the hands of about 700 owners. Most of these have held their shares for a long time, and transactions in the issue have been infrequent. Some years ago a large block was accumulated by bankers who proposed to merge the bank with the Fourth National, which was subsequently liquidated. The consolidation did not progress far, and this block of stock was reported to have passed yesterday into the hands of the syndicate at an average price of 212.

Some of the officers of the Merchants National were confident yesterday that the movement to get control would not get far, but it was said in other quarters that a majority of the Board of Directors knew that a controlling interest was practically assured, the syndicate before they made their appeal to the stockholders. It was also stated on very good authority that these Directors were in sympathy with the plans of the syndicate, and would co-operate with the prospective owners.

It is understood that Robert M. Gallaway, President, desires to be relieved of active duties, and will be made Chairman of the board, and that a new President will be brought in from outside. The purchasing syndicate will not merge the bank with any other institution.

It was reported that the Warner group yesterday obtained 8,800 shares from Kuhn, Loeb interests, and enough additional shares to give them 46 per cent. of the total. Enough other small blocks have been pledged to give the syndicate more than the 50 per cent. required. The management of the bank sent the following letter to stockholders:

It has come to the knowledge of the Directors of this bank that an effort is in progress to take the control of the bank out of the hands of

REPORT FURTHER CUT IN CROP PRODUCTION

Hot and Dry Weather Causes Loss of Millions of Bushels in the Prospective Yield.

HAY ESTIMATE IS HIGHER

Spring Wheat Forecast of 611,000,000 Bushels Will Just Meet Normal Domestic Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Hot and dry weather during August caused a loss of 67,000,000 bushels in the prospective production of corn, 43,000,000 bushels in spring wheat crop, 43,000,000 bushels in the oats, and 46,000,000 bushels in potatoes. Tobacco production prospects increased 27,000,000 pounds.

In Oklahoma and Kansas much of the crop has been cut for ensilage and fodder. Reduction of the corn crop in Northwestern Arkansas, Southwestern Missouri, and other States has been caused by unfavorable weather. Much of the principal corn area of the country has failed to receive sufficient rainfall at the most critical periods of its growth. Frost caused slight damage in extreme Northern Minnesota.

In North Dakota corn will be mostly out of danger from frost by Sept. 12, and in some localities of South Dakota it already is beyond danger of frost damage, but in other parts of that State four or five days are yet needed. The earliest corn is well dented in Iowa and is now safe from frost, but 70 per cent. of that State's crop will need until Sept. 28. The first killing frost in Iowa averages Sept. 25 in the Northwest to Oct. 5 in the extreme southeast. Corn is ripening in Southern States and is being harvested in Georgia and Oklahoma.

Harvesting of Spring wheat, oats, and barley continues along the northern border of the country, as well as the Rocky Mountain States. Thrashing is well under way under favorable conditions in the central and eastern northern districts. In Oregon Spring wheat yields are better than was expected, but the grain is somewhat shriveled in Montana.

Forecasts of production, which may be larger or smaller than indicated, as conditions affecting the crops are better or worse, follow: (Stated in millions, i. e., 000,000 omitted.)

Crop.	Sept. Forecast.	Aug. Forecast.	1915 Crop.	1910-14 Av.
Winter wheat	455	455	633	496
Spring wheat	156	199	357	233
All wheat	611	654	1,012	728
Corn	2,710	2,777	3,055	2,732
Oats	1,231	1,274	1,540	1,158
Barley	184	195	237	198
Rye	41.9	41.9	49.2	37.6
Buckwheat	15.8	17.1	15.8	17.0
White potatoes	318	364	359	361
Sweet potatoes	69.3	74.0	74.3	57.1
Tobacco, (lbs.)	1,224	1,197	1,061	992
Flax	14.9	14.1	13.8	18.7
Rice	32.8	34.2	28.9	24.4
Hay, (tons)	84.2	84.6	82.2	66.2
Cotton, (bales)	11.8	12.9	11.2	14.3
Apples, (bbls.)	67.7	71.6	76.7	66.0
Peaches	36.9	40.3	63.5	43.8
Beets, (tons)	7.66	7.6	6.51	5.39
Kaffirs	74.7	89.5	114.5	

Production figures for Winter wheat, rye and hay are preliminary estimates.

Other details of the report follow:

SPRING WHEAT.—Condition 48.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 63.4 last month, 94.6 last year, and 77.5 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 8.8 bushels compared with 18.3 last year and 12.5 the 1910-14 average.

ALL WHEAT.—Indicated yield 12.0 bushels per acre, compared with 16.9 last year and 14.8 the 1910-14 average.

CORN.—Condition 71.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 75.3 last month, 78.8 last year, and 77.1 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 24.9 bushels per acre, compared with 28.2 last year and 25.2 the 1910-14 average.

OATS.—Condition 78.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 81.5 last month, 91.1 last year, and 78.2 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 30.3 bushels per acre, compared with 37.1 last year and 30.4 the 1910-14 average.

BARLEY.—Condition 74.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 80.0 last month, 94.2 last year and 80.4 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 23.8 bushels per acre, compared with 29.0 last year and 24.6 the 1910-14 average.

BUCKWHEAT.—Condition 78.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.8 last month, 88.6 last year, and 84.6 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 19.3 bushels per acre, compared with 19.6 last year and 20.6 the 1910-14 average.

WHITE POTATOES.—Condition 67.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 80.8 last month, 92.7 last year, and 76.6 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 87.7 bushels per acre, compared with 95.5 last year and 97.8 the 1910-14 average.

SWEET POTATOES.—Condition 82.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 85.9 last month, 87.5 last year, and 84.2 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 94.2 bushels per acre, compared with 103.3 last year and 93.4 the 1910-14 average.

TOBACCO.—Condition 85.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 84.4 last month, 80.7 last year, 79.0 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 875.0 pounds per acre, compared with 775.1 last year and 823.4 the 1910-14 average.

FLAX.—Condition 84.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 84.0 last month, 87.6 last year and 78.4 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 9.4 bushels per acre, compared with 10.1 last year and 7.6 the 1910-14 average.

RICE.—Condition 91.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.2 last month, 82.3 last year, and 87.6 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 36.0 bushels per acre, compared with 36.1 last year and 33.3 the 1910-14 average.

HAY (Tame.)—Indicated yield 1.64 tons, compared with 1.68 last year and 1.34 the 1910-14 average.

SUGAR BEETS.—Condition 88.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 86.4 last month, 91.7 last year, and 90.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield 10.0 tons per acre, compared with 10.7 last year and 10.8 the 1910-14 average.

The department issued the following statement commenting upon the report:

"Nearly all crops declined in condition during the past month, due to the hot, dry weather in the northern and central west portions of the United States.

"Corn declined in prospect during the month 67,000,000 bushels; Spring wheat, 43,000,000 bushels, oats, 43,000,000 bushels; barley, 11,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 1,300,000 bushels; potatoes, 46,000,000 bushels; rice, 1,400,000 bushels; cotton declined in prospect in a month 1,100,000 bales, and apples 3,900,000 barrels.

"On the other hand tobacco prospects improved during the month 27,000,000 pounds, the hay estimate is 1,600,000 tons higher than the Aug. 1 forecast, and flax and sugar beets prospects improved slightly during the month.

"The reduction of the Spring wheat condition brings the forecast of all wheat down to only 611,000,000 bushels, which is not more than the normal domestic requirement, and compares with an estimated production of slightly over 1,000,000,000 bushels last year, and 738,000,000, the yearly average of the preceding five years.

"The corn crop forecast is now slightly below the average production of recent years, the shortage being most severe in Kansas. In most States almost an average crop is forecast.

"The oats crop is short only in comparison with early forecasts this season and last year's immense crop, because the quantity now forecast is more than the yearly average of the past five years.

"The potato condition forecasts an unusually short crop for Winter supply.

"The hay crop is the largest crop ever estimated and is an exception to the general indication of short crops this year.

"The tobacco and rice crops also promise to be the largest ever produced."

In the Worsted Lines.

Advances are reported in several lines of wide staple worsteds. The goods affected include serges, poplins, and gabardines, among which there have been some withdrawals. Some of the mill agents along Fourth Avenue, who regarded certain orders as speculative, cut down the quantities called for by customers. Some cotton warp goods also have been withdrawn from sale as many of the mills are said to have more orders than they can take care of. In some quarters the impossibility of turning out a normal output in these goods is attributed to scarcity of labor in the manufacturing sections.

DRY GOODS MEN'S TOPICS

To be Discussed at the Forthcoming Merchandise Meeting.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday made public the full program for the big merchandising meeting has been called by the national Hotel Astor, Sept. 19 and 20. This meeting has been caled by the national association in conjunction with merchants not members of the organization.

As described by Mr. Howe yesterday, the meeting will be addressed by "men who know." It is expected that in the neighborhood of 200 will be present from most of the important cities of the country. The two-days' meeting will be presided over by Secretary Howe, while F. H. Rike, President of the association and President of the Rike-Kumler Company, Dayton, Ohio, will make an address of welcome. The list of speakers and their topics is as follows:

Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Educational Director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, "Advantages of Co-operation Between Merchandise Manager and Educational Director from Educational Director's Standpoint."

F. W. Coombs, a Director in and Merchandise Manager of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, "Branded Merchandise and Reducing of Terms."

Simon James Shwartz of the Malson Blanche Company, New Orleans, will give his estimate of "The Ideal Buyer."

John R. Simpson, Merchandise Manager of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, "The Importance of the Stockturn Factor in Modern Merchandising."

S. H. Ditchett, Editor of The Dry Goods Economist, "Market Conditions."

Lew Hahn, of Women's Wear, "The Importance of Relations Between Buyer and Seller."

Henry Greenblatt, Secretary and Merchandise Manager of Ed. Schuster & Company, Milwaukee, "From Maker to Consumer."

W. W. Everett, First Vice President and Manager of Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington, D. C., "The Change in Merchandising Methods of the Past Decade."

The meeting will be called to order at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Sept. 19, the entire first day being given to twenty-minute talks on the subjects mentioned in the program. The second day will probably open with addresses by one or two prominent speakers, who will be followed by a general discussion of questions which may be suggested by those attending or may arise from discussions of the previous day. In a notice sent out to those intending to be present, requests have been made to send in questions for discussion. It is also planned to have a question-box conveniently placed at the meeting.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A. Barnaud, commercial agent, in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that merchants interested in trade in Ecuador would on Monday be given an opportunity to discuss trade conditions in that country with Frederic W. Goding, American Consul General at Guayaquil. Mr. Goding may be seen at room 606, Custom House, Monday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A meeting of the Ready-to-Wear Salesmen's Association will be held today at 1:30 P. M. in the Grand Opera House Building, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Several topics of interest will be discussed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Thirty-five corporations were chartered today. Their aggregate capital stocks were $2,515,700, and they included:

Talking Toys Corp., a consolidation of The Talking Doll Co. and The Novelty Co., talking dolls, toys, novelties, $1,500,000; S. Kaufmann, R. C. Birkhahn, W. Rotter, 243 W. 17th St.

Magor Car Corp., cars, railroad material, supplies, rails, structural work, bridges, appliances, manufacturing plants, capital 7,500 shares, 4,000 of $100 each; 3,500 no par value; carry on business with $417,500; W. F. Purcell, C. C. Carey, O. Z. Whitehead, Hewlett, L. I.

Parenta Film Corp., $250,000; Vario Films, Inc., $10,00; Interocean Film Corp., $1,000; motion pictures, theatricals; A. R. May, B. Kegeler, M. Eisenberg, 457 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

Lighting Journal Co., Inc., publishing, book selling, $50,000; E. R. Terveen, H. Riddell, N. Mackay, 154 W. 71st St.

Artificial Daylighting Co., Inc., fixtures, lighting, illuminating equipment, $50,000; I. Mulcay, I. B. Lewis, C. Swanson, 203 Broadway.

Niagara Shoe Co., Inc., Buffalo, boots, shoes, $50,000; I. D. Johnson, E. F. Meister, J. K. Walker, E Middlesex Road, Buffalo.

Lee Breeze Fruit Farm, Inc., Sodus, farming, development, realty, $300,000; C. F. Bown, A. M. and F. D. Andrew, Sodus.

South American Plantation Co., Inc., coffee, tea, rice, sugar, rubber, barks, brokerage, $25,000; I. S. Cohen, Zeiger, W. F. Snyder, C. F. Rittscher, 83 Pine St.

Goldinger Silk Co., silks, satins, woolens, dry goods, linens, textiles, $20,000; H. Goldinger, S. Nadler, M. Salmowitz, 601 West 162d St.

Basson & Kryske, Inc., brokerage, agency, insurance, $10,000; T. F. Clark, N. E. Kryske, P. E. Basson, 350 Broadway.

Henry Tucker, Inc., entertainments, exhibitions, publishing, advertising, $10,000; E. Goodman, D. G. Tucker, A. Henry, 220 West 59th St.

C. Dwyer Drug Co., Inc., Buffalo, medicines, paints, chemicals, opticians, candy, tobacco, athletic goods, $20,000; J. Fessant, A. W. and C. J. Dwyer, Buffalo.

Style Millinery Co., Inc., millinery, supplies, $5,000; H. Kronenblatt, B. Moser, J. Glass, 207 West 110th St.

S. A. Williams & Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, $5,000; D. Eisenberg, S. A. and A. M. Williams, 274 East 170th St.

Farmers' & Marketmen's Restaurant Corp., Brooklyn, lunchrooms, $7,000; L. and M. Siegel, S. Blumfeld, 253 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Frey Sewing Machine Co., Inc., engines, boilers, machines, motors, $10,000; I. R. and P. Frey, 105 South First St., Brooklyn.

Rochelle Public Stores Corp., New Rochelle, department stores, $10,000; A. S. Wright, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., J. P. Bertram, 2,496 Tiebout Av., Fordham.

Columbian Foundry, Inc., foundry, pattern makers, castings, $5,000; A. W. Dennen, R. M. Sorensen, J. Donnellen, 48 Boehrum Pl., Brooklyn.

The Structural Waterproofing Co., Inc., contracting, engineering, structural waterproofing, $5,000; H. J. Cuskley, J. Rose, J. Travers, 2,807 West 17th St., Brooklyn.

A. Taft & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, floor materials, $5,000; Taft, Ingvard, S. A. Olson, A. Taft, 377 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Authorizations National Rosin, Oil & Size Co., Inc., Chatham, Ga., $150,000; representative, G. W. Campbell, 90 West St., Manhattan. Dicks-David Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., commission, selling agent, dyestuffs, chemicals, $2,000; representative, R. P. Dicks, Bolle, Boolle, Serpentine Export Co., Inc., Chatham Co., Ga., turpentine, rosin, naval stores, by-products, lumber, timber, cross ties, $300,000; representative, J. A. Starck, 61 Liberty Place, New York. Lewis J. Selznick Productions, Inc., of New York, Richmond, Va., motion pictures, photographic and other negatives and positives, $500,000; representative, S. E. Morris, 729 7th Av., New York.

Capital Increases: Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; Tire Reconstruction & Supply Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $75,000; Virginia-Carolina Navigation Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; B. W. W. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Decker Mfg. Corp., Brockport; Max Tanenbaum & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 8.—Charters filed:

Alloy Metals Company, to acquire mineral lands of all kinds and to develop them, $5,000,000; H. O. Eastburn, Artemas Smith, M. E. Doe, Wilmington, Del.

National Oil and Refining Company, to develop land for production of oil and gas and to sell those products, $2,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, Wilmington, Del.

Universal Tire and Rubber Co., to build and operate factories for the manufacturing of all kinds of rubber goods, $1,000,000; John Chamberlain, George Davis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; E. B. Cresswell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Increases in capital stock: United Publishers' Corporation, New York, from $5,350,000 to $5,750,000. Premier Motor Company of Joliet, Ill., from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 8.—Charters filed:

Panama Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $10,000; Jacob Sibler, Samuel Diamond, Harry Miller, Samuel Lefkowitz, Israel Tobeck, Jack Leftkowitz, Newark.

Fit-Rite Skirt Co., Newark, to deal in all kinds of merchandise, $50,000; Samuel Goldstein, J. L. Schoen, R. F. Dunn, Newark.

Montclair Dress Fastener Co., Commerce St., Newark, to manufacture and deal in dress fasteners and buttons, $100,000; H. S. Michaels, East Orange; J. J. Holder, Irvington; Herman Strauss, New York.

National Pearl Works, Newark, to manufacture pearl buttons, $75,000; Andrew Keer, J. J. Ensen, Frank Muench, William Schneider, Newark.

Essex Tool Works, Newark, mechanical and electrical engineers, $25,000; J. W. Rosenbaum, J. H. Cohn, E. Sherman, Newark.

Clementon Heights Lake & Park Assoc., Clementon, real estate and development, $100,000; Reinhold Kaliferst, Daniel Bubuys, E. J. Lawin, Emil Schoen, Reinhold Schwarz, Engelbert Woerle, John Seifert, John Kalimski, Clementon Heights.

COTTON DECLINES ON GINNING REPORT

Bulls Get a Shock That Nullifies Good Reports Cabled from Liverpool.

RISE FOLLOWS LATE RALLY

Market Closes Steady, with Net Loss of Only 4 to 7 Points and Good Support.

Bulls in cotton yesterday received quite a shock when the Census Bureau made public the amount of new cotton ginned prior to Sept. 1. The announcement was made at the opening of the market, and the figures completely nullified the favorable impression created by firm cables from Liverpool. The report showed a record ginning of 850,032 bales, compared with 463,986 last year and 799,099 for the previous high level three years ago.

The market opened at a decline of 1 to 10 points, but prices soon worked off to a loss of 25 to 27 points. Trading was very active, and, although the sold-out bulls gave good support, the demand was not sufficient to absorb offerings except at a decline.

As has been set forth in this column recently, the large ginning figures would indicate that the crop is either early or large. The trade has taken the position that the crop was late, with maturity delayed by continued rains in the eastern belt, although it was admitted that opening of cotton might have been primarily hastened by dry weather in the western belt.

The ginning figures were so large, however, that bulls were inclined to hunt for explanations of their magnitude. A typical message was received from Texas, saying: "Heavy Texas ginnings on late crop shows premature opening and short crop. Country sold out. Think merchants short. Heavy rains, with more coming. Looks like bad weather. Liverpool buying here, and think prices around bottom."

Under the stimulus of advices of this character, the bulls took an aggressive stand around the low levels, and rallied the market about 20 points. Certain interests which have been identified with the long side and had not openly abandoned their position entered the market as buyers, and the close was steady, at a net loss of only 4 to 7 points.

Another incentive for buying was furnished by belief that spinners would increase their purchases materially on any recession from present levels. In fact, spinners were reported to be good buyers yesterday, both here and in Liverpool.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 272,640 bales, compared with 179,896 last year. The total for the season is 740,133 bales, compared with 474,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 163,765 bales, against 151,689 last year. The total for the season was 905,000 bales, against 940,000 last year.

The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.14	15.14	14.88	15.11@15.12	15.19@15.20
Dec	15.22	15.30	15.06	15.26@15.28	15.33@15.36
Jan	15.33	15.38	15.13	15.36@15.37	15.40@15.42
Mar	15.50	15.53	15.26	15.52@15.53	15.56@15.57
May	15.67	15.70	15.44	15.68@15.69	15.71@15.73
July	15.70	15.70	15.53	15.72@15.74	15.76@15.77

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points decline; middling, 15.26c; Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10,632 decline; New Orleans, 14.88c; Galveston, 15.05c; Savannah, 14¼c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 14.56c; Houston, 14.95c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.80	15.80	15.50	14.75@14.77	14.80@14.81
Dec	15.02	15.02	14.73	14.99@15.00	15.06@15.07
Jan	15.15	15.15	14.88	15.12@15.13	15.18@15.19
Mar	15.34	15.35	15.06	15.33@15.34	15.39@15.41
May	15.50	15.55	15.27	15.52@15.55	15.56@15.57

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points decline, at 9.38c; sales, 10,000; receipts, 2,000, all American; closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.14	9.31	9.11	9.14½	9.33½
Jan.-Feb.	9.09	9.26	9.07	9.10	9.28½
Mar.-Apr.	9.07	9.22	9.06	9.07	9.26½
May-June	9.04	9.21	9.03	9.03	9.25
July-Aug.	9.01	9.01	8.97	8.97	9.17

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 14.99d; January, 15.23d; March, 15.36d; May, 15.56d; July, 15.57d. The market there was due to open today 6@7½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,842	8,105	114,821	136,408
New Orleans	5,941	1,335	106,697	124,580
Mobile	943	782	18,786	12,386
Savannah	6,172	7,344	100,651	87,048
Charleston	500	472	24,605	42,512
Wilmington	153	109	14,053	33,710
Norfolk	1,030	884	26,711	38,473

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,407	1,078	46,437	57,371
Memphis	503	121	43,729	56,902
St. Louis		79	5,005	10,037
Houston	9,137	7,624	64,820	78,125

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	775 to 8,500	3,918	6,486
New Orleans	3,000 to 3,500	2,867	1,425

Exports yesterday were 30,012 bales. Total thus far this season, 495,307 bales. Total last season, 213,424 bales.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

850,032 Bales of 1916 Produced Prior to Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton of the growth of 1916 ginned prior to Sept. 1 amounted to 850,032 bales, counting round as half bales, the Census Bureau today announced, in its first ginning report of the season. That compares with 463,883 bales last year, 480,317 in 1914, and 799,099 in 1913.

Sea Island cotton bales included numbered 4,631, compared with 2,097 last year, 1,748 in 1914, and 436 in 1913.

Ginnings by States was:

States.	1916.	1915.
Alabama	22,373	58,925
Arkansas	14,701	270
California	443	99
Florida	2,881	4,701
Georgia	212,754	133,408
Louisiana	33,790	5,358
Mississippi	10,081	4,619
North Carolina	289	354
Oklahoma	7,717	8
South Carolina	26,769	4,305
Tennessee	120	2
Texas	522,008	271,328

New Shirts for Dress Wear.

Knife and box pleated bosoms, both in plain fabrics and in plain and fancy piques, feature the latest shirts for dinner and dress wear. One of the newest things on the market is a shirt with an especially light bosom that is suitable either for dinner or full dress wear. Another type of shirt, designed principally for dinner wear, either with or without a vest, is made with a square bosom, instead of the conventional curved one. The retail prices of the foregoing shirts range from $4.50 up. While the price of the finished shirt has not advanced, the higher cost of the goods going into them has in several cases required a lessening of the quality to meet the figure set. Goods that last year went into the $9 a dozen grade of shirts for less are often being put into the $12 a dozen grade. While some business is still being done on dress shirts with soft, tucked bosoms, this type is steadily giving ground to the shirts described above.

Velvet Ribbons Have Done Well.

Houses that got on the road early this year with velvet ribbons report an excellent business on these goods for December, January and later deliveries. The bulk of the business so far has been done with the millinery jobbers, and widths ranging all the way from No. 1 to 40 lignes have shown up well in the orders booked. The narrower ribbons have been especially prominent, with No. 7 a popular width with a number of buyers. Foreign ribbon lines are said to be later than usual this season in getting to the trade, with the result that domestic concerns making velvets have done very well with them. One large house already has taken all the business desired for the time being. Black, navy, purple, citron and a new shade of rose are said to rank among the best colors. Not much duplicate business for immediate shipment was told of yesterday.

London's Wool Auction.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A good assortment of 8,900 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Greasy crossbreds were in strong demand and firm, Punta Arenas advancing 5 and 10 per cent. Greasy merinos hardened and Queensland scoured sold at 3s. 8½d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on wheat, published after the close of the market, fully confirmed the private reports of a sharp further loss in the production of Spring wheat from the figures published a month ago. The closing prices were near the top, with net gains of 2⅜ to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 21.71½; No. 2 hard, $1.71½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.83½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.80½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.55	1.51⅞	1.54⅝	1.51¾	99¼
Dec.	1.57¼	1.53	1.56¼	1.53⅜	94
May	1.58¾	1.54¾	1.57⅝	1.55	97⅝

CORN.

The Government estimate on the corn crop was about 100,000,000 bushels more than anticipated, but operations during the day indicated a very bullish sentiment, with prices at new high records for the season. September shorts in Chicago were anxious buyers and that position sold at 91 cents. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 1.01⅜c. cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	91	89¼	89½	89¼	72
Dec.	76⅜	75¼	75⅝	75¼	57⅞
May	79⅜	78¼	78⅝	78⅜	59

OATS.

The oat market was only moderately active, with comparatively small price changes, but, on the whole, the undertone was firm and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Exporters were again in the market and sales were estimated at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54⅜@55¼c; No. 3 white, 54¼@55c; No. 4 white, 53¾@54½c; fancy clipped white, 56¼@58¼c; ordinary clipped white, 54¾@56¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47⅛	46¼	46¾	46⅝	36⅛
December	50	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	36⅞
May	52¾	52¼	52½	52⅜	38¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list sagged off quite sharply, and closed at about low point. Receipts at Chicago were 17,000 hogs for the day, with 11,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City had 4,000 and Omaha 3,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	14.35	14.22	14.22	14.42	8.07
October	14.37	14.20	14.20	14.42	8.60
Ribs—					
September	14.45	14.40	14.45	14.50	7.90
October	14.27	14.22	14.17	14.27	8.30
Pork—					
September			27.50	27.65	12.17
October	26.85	26.70	26.70	27.00	14.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

A break of 15 to 29 points early in the session followed the bearish cotton ginning figures and heavy local unloading, together with the weakness in lard and cotton. Part of the liquidation was for Southern account, but as shorts and refiners proved to be good buyers on the decline the market rallied and in the afternoon was quite steady, closing 5 to 13 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			9.80	9.80
Sept.	9.85	9.75	9.85@ 9.90	9.90
Oct.	10.10	9.94	10.00@10.01	10.10
Nov.	9.95	9.75	9.90@ 9.91	10.01
Dec.	9.98	9.77	9.95@ 9.97	10.06
Jan.	10.06	9.88	9.98@ 9.99	10.11
Feb.			10.05@10.10	10.15
Mar.	10.30	10.06	10.23@10.25	10.33
April			10.25@10.50	10.35

COFFEE.

Trading was quiet in the coffee market, total sales for the day aggregating 28,750 bags, but the buying was a little more aggressive than the selling, and final quotations were 5 to 9 points net higher. In the local spot market trading was quiet, but prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 10 cents and Santos 4s at 11¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	9.13	9.13	9.50@9.52	9.42
October			9.48@9.50	9.42
November			9.44@9.45	9.35
December	9.45	9.28	9.43@9.45	9.35
January	9.42	9.42	9.45@9.46	9.40
February			9.50@9.51	9.44
March	9.57	9.47	9.54@9.55	9.49
April			9.58@9.60	9.54
May	9.65	9.58	9.64@9.65	9.59
June			9.69@9.70	9.63
July	9.76	9.66	9.73@9.74	9.67

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was quiet throughout the day with the total business amounting to 4,950 tons. Prices, however, held, and after opening generally 1 to 3 points higher covering carried values upward, the closing figure showing net advances of 3 to 12 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	4.18	4.18	4.17@4.18	4.05
October	4.12	4.12	4.17@4.18	4.10
November	4.16	4.13	4.19@4.21	4.10
December	4.19	4.10	4.17@4.18	4.09
January	3.95	3.94	3.95@3.97	3.90
February	3.80	3.80	3.83@3.85	3.76
March	3.86	3.80	3.86@3.87	3.79
April			3.89@3.91	3.82
May	3.94	3.94	3.92@3.94	3.85
June			3.95@3.97	3.90
July	3.98	3.98	3.98@4.00	3.94
August			4.00@4.02	3.97

There was a good business reported in refined sugar and prices were unchanged on the basis of 5.25 for fine granulated. Raw sugar was the case with arrivals reported to a local refiner of 15,000 bags Cubas, in port and afloat, at 4¼c, cost and freight. There were buyers at this price, with holders generally asking 4⅛c. Quotations follow. Centrifugal, 5.14; molasses, 4.37. Cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 10,252 packages. Further lots of delayed stock are coming in, but there is a moderate demand and steady feeling on the choice and fancy grades. Secondary qualities of creamery are quite firm and in short supply. Ladles and packing stock slow and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 34@34½c; extras, (92 score,) 33¼@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31½@33c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29½@31c; thirds, 28@29c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 35@35½c; extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33½c; seconds, 30@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 32@32½c; good to prime, 29½@31½c; common to fair, 26@29c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25@25½c; No. 2, 24½c; lower grades, 23@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 6,389 cases. Receipts continue light. There is a decided scarcity of very high grade fresh-gathered stock, and the market for such rules firm and in sellers' favor. Great bulk of the Western stock arriving is selling in a range of 29 @32c. There is a scarcity of cheaper eggs, and any good value stock obtainable from the downward sale promptly. Storage eggs are held with marked firmness, and recent business gives basis for an advance of about ½c in quotations on most grades, market closing firm as quoted. Nearby white eggs are moving slowly at very irregular prices. Strictly fancy goods are scarce and firm. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 22@25½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 24@25c; undergrades, 20@23c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 30½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@28½c; lower grades, 24@27½c; refrigerator, State whites, 31@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 34@36c; ordinary to good, 35@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@45c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 35@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@36c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or Botanys; plum, burgundy, or slate; $1.75 yard. Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH wanted; F. & H. or Botany, all colors; spot cash. Telephone Murray Hill 4374.

CHEVIOT.—Will pay cash for Lymansville No. 313 cheviot or good substitute in all colors. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs evening and afternoon dresses. Falk & Co., 19 West 27th.

MERCHANDISE.—Large export house traveling several men in South and Central Americas, want representative lines in all kinds of reliable merchandise; goods paid for in New York; state commissions and when lines can be had in first communication. 212 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—Will look at samples all day for our catalogue. 5th Av. Stores, 60 West 45th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH, Columbia and Botany; also velour in all colors; poplin, 8158, $1.17½ net cash, and U. S. serges. Madison Square 6777.

BROADCLOTH, velour, F. & H., American Julliards, all colors. Welsberg, Madison Square 6777.

CHEVIOTS for sale; Americans 0861, all shades, $1.47½ regular. Telephone Farragut 3696.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Cheney Bros. silk checks, and velours du nord. C 174 Times.

SKIRTS, 500, to close out; serge mixtures, checks, and discarded samples, at $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 18 West 20th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Snappy styles. Jobber call afternoons. Room

2 STUDENT AVIATORS IN AN 800-FOOT FALL

Struthers and Wiman Injured by Plunge of Machine at Governors Island.

LOSE CONTROL IN SPIRALING

Both the Men Expected to Recover —Army Officers to Investigate Cause of Accident.

J. Walter Struthers of New York and Charles D. Wiman of Moline, Ill., members of the Governors Island Aviation School, were spiraling yesterday in a biplane at an altitude of 800 feet above the aviation field on the island when the machine developed tail spinning and dropped to the ground before the aviators were able to regain control of it.

Struthers and Wiman were strapped to their seats under the wreckage of the tail of the biplane, and it was nearly fifteen minutes before the soldiers and mechanics on the field could get them free from the tangled wires and convey them to the post hospital.

Surgeon Lieut. R. Goodman found that both of Struthers's legs had been broken and that he had sustained internal injuries, while Wiman had a fracture of the thigh. Both aviators were unconscious when picked up. Wiman was the first to revive. Struthers, the more seriously injured, will recover, Surgeon Goodman says, unless unforeseen complications develop internally.

An examination by aviation experts at the island showed that the pilots had kept their heads, and, at the last moment, had done everything possible to avert the accident, even the switch having been thrown open to avoid risk of the machine catching fire when it struck the ground.

A committee was formed, consisting of Colonel J. B. Bellinger, Major Carl F. Haltmann, and Captain C. G. Kilbourne, all of General Wood's staff, to investigate the accident. The officers said they would wait until Struthers and Wiman were able to answer questions, which would probably be tomorrow afternoon.

Robert S. Struthers, an architect of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, and father of the aviator, and two brothers, Wood Struthers, with whom the injured man is in business as a stockbroker at 43 Exchange Place, and Robert S. Struthers, Jr., all went to the post hospital.

Aviator Struthers is 30 years old and a licensed pilot. He has been making flights alone since May, and two weeks ago fell twenty-two feet in his machine, but was not injured.

Charles Deere Wiman is a Yale graduate, a former member of the Yale 'Varsity crew and a licensed pilot. He has been making flights from Governors Island since July. His parents, who are wealthy, are traveling. They were last heard from in Boston, and a telegram was sent to them in that city, telling what had happened and that there was no need for them to come to New York, as their son was doing well.

Philip A. Carroll of 22 East Forty-second Street, instructor in charge of the aviation school, said it was the first accident that had occurred in 2,000 flights by students there.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Recess.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Reed<Levy—John C Coleman. Hastedt<Meagher—William B Aitken.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Miller<Kaulbach—Mortimer S Brown. Re Smith (Cohn)—Joseph N Callahan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy J. Benjamin M Cohen<Michael G Sullivan—William H Quinn, Maurice Sandberg<Sarah Sandberg—Max Bernstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Geissler<Friedenthal—Max Bandit. Emigrants Industrial Sav Bank<Hagan—Edward J Hirschberg. Re Bryant Park Bank<Fitzgerald—Matthew C Griffin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Harlem Sav Bank<Thomas Merchant — William Sherwood. Same<Grace L. Horton — William Sherwood. Frederick Haas<Aaron Monowitz—Walter L McLaughlin.

NEW YORK.

VISIT THE ADIRONDACKS IN SEPTEMBER.

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Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

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Sea Gate, New York Harbor.

Open till Nov. 1st. Special rates for September and October—also private cottage, with or without hotel service. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; 45 minutes from Battery by private boat.
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28 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for Fall and Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America, for the combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
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Within commuting distance of New York; private bathing beach; no mosquitos; references required. Under same management as Forest Hills Inn. Forest Hills, L. I., and Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J. Misses Gillian & Edwards. Telephone 254 Glen Cove.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

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NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

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World Renowned for Treatment of RHEUMATISM
And all Nervous and Blood Diseases

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Special Rates for September.

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A mountain country of thrilling beauty transformed into a wonderful summer playground. Write for booklet, "The White Mountains of New Hampshire." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 606, N. Y. C.

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Autumn Glory 20 Miles from N. Y.
Select clientele. Golf. Tennis.
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Directly on the Ocean at SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
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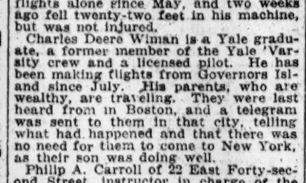

Autumn Calls:
"Come Outdoors!"

THE "Fore!" of the golfer—the greedy strike of the bass—the twisting flight of snipe from the marshes' edge—

And THE NEW MONMOUTH: Whose Early Autumn call is luring sportsmen and lovers of all outdoors.

From the piazza you see eager fishermen off the Coast, angling for blue fish and striped bass.

Or from the opposite balcony you watch canoes and rowboats darting underneath the rustic bridges of beautiful Spring Lake, dotted with swan.

A quick motor run brings you to Barnegat Bay—and to power boats provisioned for unrivaled bay or deep-sea fishing.

All sports—from tennis on the NEW MONMOUTH'S private courts even to baseball, welcome you.

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September 9th, 1916

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American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Sthaeslin, Propr.

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
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the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
EDWIN S. CONKLIN, Manager. JOHN B. HOOVER, Jr., Assistant Manager.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
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Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special Sept. rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

HOTEL ABSECON VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR BEACH.
FIREPROOF. Elevator, private baths. Special Fall rates; open all year. O. D. PAINTER.

FLIES IN THE STORM TO FIND THE ENEMY

Davison Braves Death in a Hydroaeroplane as Part of "Mosquito" Drill.

MOTHER BOAT PUT BACK

Flying Craft Buffeted by the Heavy Gale Sailed Fifty Miles and Sighted Hostile Ships.

In the midst of the violent storm yesterday afternoon, while the wind lashed the waters of the bay into high "rollers," a hydroaeroplane attached to the mosquito fleet demonstrated how valuable these craft would be in protecting this city from the attack of an enemy's ships.

This flying boat, driven by Frederick Trubee Davison and his instructor, David McCullough, started out early in the afternoon under orders to discover an enemy fleet, the two torpedo boat destroyers Flusser and Warrington, which were approaching New York.

Notwithstanding the weather conditions, which sent their mother ship, the little power boat Dodger II., back to sheltered water, the two men kept on, sighted the "enemy," and then descended at Oak Island fifty miles from their base in Gravesend Bay. Here they telephoned back the location of the enemy ships in time to have the news transmitted to the battleship fleet in the harbor, thus causing the destruction, theoretically, of the enemy.

The play of coast defense by fast flying air boats has been worked out chiefly under the direction of E. S. Willard, and yesterday was the first time that it has been tested.

Early yesterday morning, the torpedo boat destroyers, Flusser and Warrington, slipped out of the harbor and ran about sixty miles down the coast. They then turned and prepared to come back in the guise of a hostile squadron. The Flusser was to be the advance and was to conceal the Warrington, the "main fleet" by its smoke screen. The flying boats with their mother ship were to sight the "enemy" and signal to their mother ship the exact time of sighting. The "enemy" commanders plotted their course so as to check up the report of the observers.

The flying boat was the same one in which Mr. Davison had startled persons in Manhattan last Tuesday by seeming to drop out of the sky for a distance of a thousand feet near Brooklyn Bridge. She was accompanied by her mother ship, the Dodger II., under command of Harold I. Pratt.

As the boats raced down the bay, the power boat burrowing her nose in the waves and shaking off the spray as though she were at play, and the aeroplane soaring like a great bird far above her, there came the distant mutter of thunder. The sky began to cloud over until it was almost dark, and vivid flashes of lightning lit up the hydroaeroplane.

The wind now began to rise and the waves began to pile over each other so as to endanger the small Dodger II., scurrying along, now in the hollows and now riding the waves toward the sky.

The airboat mounted until it was lost to sight, and those on the Dodger thought that the aviators had been forced to give up the flight. As the Dodger had already gone out to accompany the flying boat, her commander felt she should turn back. When she got back to the Atlantic Yacht Club and those on her found that the hydroaeroplane had not returned, she hurried right out to sea again to search for it. Also, the New Jersey, flagship of the squadron of big ships present at the mosquito manoeuvres, was notified, and sent a wireless message to the destroyers to hurry up and help hunt for the lost hydroaeroplane.

But Davison and his companion were not lost. When it grew dark, and the rain came, they mounted aloft until they disappeared in the clouds. The wind bothered them, for the squalls rocked their tiny craft and threatened to overturn them into the ocean far below. But they had come out to sight the enemy and they would not land or turn back until that enemy was sighted.

The fleet of the enemy "sighted" by the message which the Atlantic Yacht Club received yesterday evening when the members had become greatly alarmed over the continued absence of Davison and McCullough. From Edward S. Warner, a life guard at Quogue, came the report that two men had telephoned him from Oak Island, asking him to tell the club to signal the warships anchored there that the enemy had been sighted at 8:41 o'clock in the afternoon.

The aviators had been forced to land at Oak Island on account of the weather, they told Warner to say, but before any landing was made both destroyers had been seen at Fire Island.

The fleet had been made in less than fifty minutes in the teeth of one of the most severe storms that had visited the coast this Summer. Captain L. A. Kaiser, commanding the battleship fleet, wigwagged back "Well done" when the news was conveyed to him.

Today the manoeuvres of the Mosquito Fleet will end with dragging for mines and a night attack on the battleships, which the Mosquito Fleet will help repulse. The owners of the motor boats have become so enthusiastic over the manoeuvres that they met last night in the Atlantic Yacht Club and voted to form a regular organization.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The volunteer patrol squadron of power boats, known throughout the navy as the Mosquito Fleet, as a climax last night to a week's manoeuvres in Narragansett Bay, discovered an attacking force of destroyers which was trying to creep up on the battleship Virginia. By means of red rockets the small boats warned the big ship in time for her to bring her searchlights to bear and to "sink" the enemy. Tonight the position of the two squadrons will be reversed. The power boats will attack and the destroyers defend.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair in w., showers in e. Sat. Sun. fair; light to moderate variable winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat. Sun. fair; light variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair in n., probably thunder showers in s. Sat. Sun. fair; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; light variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. Sun. partly cloudy and warmer; light variable winds, becoming moderate s.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. thunder showers; light variable winds, becoming moderate s.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. partly cloudy.

Ark. and W. Texas—Sat. and Sun. generally fair.

Okla.—Sat. generally fair, warmer. Sun. partly cloudy.

Ia.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. unsettled with probably showers.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. unsettled and cooler, with probably showers.

Minn.—Increasing cloudiness with probably showers Sun. and in w. portions Sat; cooler Sun.; fresh winds.

Iowa.—Increasing cloudiness Sat. with probably showers at night or Sun.; cooler Sun.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Sat. Sun. fair and cooler; fresh winds.

S. Dak.—Partly cloudy, with probably showers Sat. night or Sun.; cooler by Sat. night; fresh winds.

Neb.—Increasing cloudiness Sat. with showers by night or Sun.; cooler Sun. and in w. Sat.; fresh winds.

Kan.—Increasing cloudiness with probably showers by Sat. night or Sun.; cooler Sun.; fresh winds.

LOAN BROKERS SEEK LAW.

National Legislation to Regulate the Business Is Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—National legislation to protect both the borrower and lender is being shaped at the annual convention here of the American Association of Small Loan Brokers. The text would put the supervision of the loan business under direction of the banking interests in the United States. Heavy bonds up to $5,000 for faithful observance of the law, references, license and other protective measures are incorporated.

"The enactment is aimed to elevate and dignify this very necessary business," said Dr. C. G. Mueller, National Secretary of Philadelphia, "and would tend to avoid the return of the nefarious practices and terms which are now suffered with unscrupulous, unrestricted lenders. Legitimate brokers charge 3 per cent. per month, which is considered only fair investment with heavy expenses incurred, yet it is a matter of record in Pennsylvania that the rates have soared to 1,000 per cent. per year. Laws are now in force in twenty-one States to correct abuse, but this is the first time in the history of the association that the more responsible element in the field has taken up this very important general regulation, recognized as the need of the hour."

The election of the temporary officers made permanent this afternoon were: Chairman, George W. Kehr, Harrisburg; Secretary, Dr. C. G. Mueller of Philadelphia; Treasurer, J. H. Aufderheide of Indianapolis.

Bluecoats Released for Meet.

Last minute leaves of absences were granted by the Police Department last night to four probable point winners who will represent the Irish-American A. C. at Newark today. They are Jack Eller, Matt McGrath, Egon Erickson, and Pat McDonald, and will be relieved from strike duty this afternoon in order that they may compete in the title meet.

WANTS ROCK ISLAND SOLD.

Peabody Committee Moves for Foreclosure of the Railroad.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A bill to foreclose on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was filed in the United States District Court today by attorneys for the Peabody Committee, holders of 20 per cent. of $111,000,000 of first and refunding gold mortgage bonds.

The Peabody Committee consists of Charles A. Peabody, Allen B. Forbes, William A. Day, Alexander J. Hemphill, Albert W. Harris, Percy A. Rockefeller, and John H. McLement.

The bill was filed by L. G. Krauthoff, solicitor for the committee, as the result of the order of Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger, entered on Aug. 15, 1916, giving the committee the right to file the bill. The railroad has been in Federal receivership for several years. Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, is now receiver for the property.

The bill will be strenuously opposed, it is understood, by the holders of other securities, who contend that the railroad can be reorganized more fairly without foreclosure.

TRAIN HITS DEAD ENGINE.

Five Men Hurt in Phillipsburg Yards of the Pennsylvania.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 8.—An Adams Express train crashed into a "dead" locomotive in the Pennsylvania yards here this morning. It is supposed that a misplaced switch threw the express train onto the siding where the engine was standing. Both locomotives were damaged and so were the cars of the express train.

Five men were hurt. Richard Colley, engineer of the express train, was scalded, but after being attended was taken home. Robert White, a carpenter employed by the Pennsylvania, who was riding to work on the express train, was also injured, but went home. Three others were taken to the Easton Hospital. They are Earl S. Knoll, injured about the arms and legs; Elmer Kirkuss, burned on back, and William H. Steele, chest crushed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 33, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Eva Diamondston to Max Rivlin, 992 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, mtg $4,000, Aug. 31; attorney, Edward A. Brown, 135 Broadway $100

BROOME ST, 44½ and 46, n s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 36.8x1c; Millie or Minnie Segel to John H. Henshaw, 294 West End Av; trustee, Richard T. Henshaw et al., quitclaim, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

BROOME ST, 44½ and 46, n s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 36.3x1c; John H. Henshaw, trustee, and another, to Sarah Brody, 1,098 Simpson St, mtg $30,000, b. and s., c. s. s. Sept. 8; attorney, William Jasey, 20 Vesey St $1

LENOX AV, 446, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x84; John G. William Greeff to Bernhard Greeff, 340 West 72d St, mtg $20,000, Dec. 15, 1915; address, Greeff & Co., 134 4th Av $1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,116, s w corner of 128th St, (130 and 132 East,) 99.11x40; Cedar Construction Co. to George A. Gardner, 120 West 45th St, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, Herbert H. Gibbs, 40 Pine St $100

POST AV, s s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; Post Av, s s, 200 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; Post Av, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; Post Av, w s, 400 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; Empire Trust Co. to 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation, 3,755 Broadway, Sept. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RIVINGTON ST, 192, n s, 50 ft w of Ridge St, 21x100; Jules Brunswick to Sarah Drachenberg, 115 Forsythe St, mtg $11,000, Sept. 8; attorney, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610-612, e s, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, 93.3x36.6x irregular; Isman Realty Co. to Porter Shannon, 145 West 58th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Morris to Helen L. Roedels, 22 Anderson Av, Palisade, N. J., Sept. 7; attorney, same $100

8TH AV, 482, n e corner of 20th St, 24.88 40.4; Caroline G. Kearny et al. to William J. Morris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, all liens, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Morris to Joseph W. Dongan, 12 East 49th St, mtg $38,000, all liens, Sept. 7; attorney, same $100

25TH ST, 158-162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9, foreclosure Aug 29; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee, to Henry Cachard, Paris, France, and United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall St, trustees, Sept. 8; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $50,000

31ST ST, 252, West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 22x72.5x25x84.5, foreclosure Aug. 8; Harry Bing, referee, to Airose Realty Co., 80 Park Row, mtg $15,000, Sept. 7; attorneys, Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway $5,000

55TH ST, 73 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 15x100.5; Katrine F. Scott (Salisbury) to Dorothy W. Salisbury, 73 East 55th St, Sept. 5; attorneys, Rounds, H. & D., 62 Cedar St $1

97TH ST, 519 and 521 East, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Max Rivlin to Eva Diamondston, 884 Whitlock Av, Bronx, mtg $43,000, Aug. 31; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway $100

77TH ST, 66-72 East, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 61.1x100xirregular; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to 70 East 77th Street Co., 35 West 31st St, mtg $193,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

88TH ST, 100 East, n s, 158.10 ft e of Park Av, 23.6x100.8; Emma B. R. Dittrich to Lizzie Ritzler, 158 East 81st St, mtg $17,500, all liens, Sept. 6; attorneys, Otter & S., 140 Nassau St $1

103D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100.11x100; Finn Holding Corp. to The 250 West 103d Street Corporation, 616 Madison Av, mtg $82,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

183D ST, 510 West, s s, 188.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two plots, each 100x155, Aug. 1; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Simon W. Straus, trustee for bondholders, 701 5th Av, 7 years, 5½ p. c., two building loans, each $90,000; address, 150 Broadway $180,000

POST AV, 25-39, s s, 300 and 400 ft e of Dyckman St, two plots, each 100x155, Sept. 1; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Simon W. Straus, trustee for bondholders, building loan, 7 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 150 Broadway $180,000

2D AV, e s, 46.2 ft n of 85th St, 20x72, Sept. 1; Patrick Ek Comerford to Esther Harmel, 885 East 178th St, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Louis Siegel, 302 Broadway $2,000

9TH AV, 482, n e corner of 20th St, 24.8x40.11, Sept. 7; William J. Morris to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1921; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $38,000

77TH ST, 66 to 72 East, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 61.1 x w 0.1 x s 41 x e 100 x n 102.2 to street x w 100 to beginning, Sept. 1; 70 East 77th St. Co. to Simon W. Straus, 701 5th Av, trustee for bondholders, 10 years, 5½ p. c., building loan; address, 150 Broadway ..... Gold bonds, $425,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 1; same to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 62 Broadway, due Oct. 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $425,000; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $22,000

1031 ST, 246-252 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 72x100.11, Sept. 1; The 250 West 103d Street Corporation to Simon W. Straus, 701 5th Av, trustee for bondholders, 8 years, 5½ p. c., building loan; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, gold bonds $350,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 1; same to Finn Holding Corporation, 616 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $350,000; attorney, same $20,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 37.6x100; Albin Ekberg to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, Sept. 7; instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

MALCOLM AV, s w corner of Marrin St, 200x100x100x8x100x92; Joseph Diamond to Charles W. H. Arnold, 32 Forbus St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., prior mtg $15,000, Sept. 7, due as per notes; attorneys, Arnold & Co., 120 Westchester Square $3,000

BARNES AV, n w corner of 219th St, 75x105; Thomas H. Persse to Florence L. McHugh, 740 East 220th St, Sept. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

BRIGGS AV, e s, 205.6 ft s of 194th St, 91.1x89x90.10x86.11; Beatrice Birnbaum to Grand Boulevard Holding Co., 7 East 42d St, prior mtg $4,500, Sept. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. J. Kramer, 7 East 42d St $4,750

CLASON POINT ROAD, n e corner of O'Brien Av, 105.6x41.7x106.9x36; Albert Taubert to John C. Helmla, 2,201 Broadway, Sept. 5, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $2,500

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 198th St, 117.4x40x104.8x41.5; Creston Building Co., Inc., to Elted Corporation, 816 Broadway, Brooklyn, Sept. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Theodore Gutman, 816 Broadway, Brooklyn $2,400

DOON AV, w s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 213 x95.8; Edenwald Nelson to Mary J. Boyd, 102 Vista Place, Sept. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,200

LOT 229, Map Hunter Estate; Calogero Cascio to Angelo Cascio, 55 McDonald St, Sept. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Macaluso, 287 East 107th St $2,000

PERRY AV, s w corner of Woodlawn Road, 150x100x30x25x100x75; Margaret Roche to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $14,000

SHEIL ST, s s, being Lots 816 and 817, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Annie Kopschovsky to Joseph Horowitz, 2,023 Hughes Av, prior mtg $7,500, Sept. 7, due as per bond; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St $3,000

5TH AV, w s, 300 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Vincenzo Lo Piccolo to Eugenio Allcona, 1,968 3d Av, Aug. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Allcona, 237 East 107th St $500

181ST ST, 673 East, n s, 25x80.1; Celia Lieberman to Eugene Blum, 15 West 82d St, prior mtg $4,400, Aug. 22, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

181ST ST, n s, 169.7 ft w of Washington Av, 35x100; Creston Co., Inc., to Fannie A. Dodge, 721 East 219th St, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 470 Tremont Av $5,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 49 and 51; Wells & Newton Co. against Lorence Realty Co., Inc., owner; David S. Brassil, contractor $3,575

GRAMERCY PARK, 13; L. Kantor Co. against Gertrude C. Cowdin, owner; Gilmar Realty Co., Inc., contractor $990

VANDEWATER ST, 24 and 26; Abraham Miller against Frank E. Lonas et al., owners; Julius H. Seibert, contractor; renewal $278

8TH AV, 402; Abraham Safir against Robert B. Roosevelt et al., owners; P. G. Tiling Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $710

10TH AV, 734; Plaza Woodwork Co., Inc., against Anna C. Schreifer, owner; Maurice Gloster, contractor $990

23D ST, 64 to 74 West, 22d St, 53 to 59 West, and 6th Av, 368 to 372; N. Coleman, Inc., against James McCreery Realty Corporation, owner; Guarantee Roofing Co., contractor $92

Bronx.

BEEKMAN AV, 335; Emil E. Willms against Mary Berger and Isabelle Trainor, owners; Henry Berger, contractor $30

KING AV, 631; Isidoro Marcello against Robert Beattie, owner; Benta Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 92d St; National Excavation and Foundation Co. against Central Baptist Church of the City of New York et al, June 8, 1916, by bond $3,871

GRAND ST, 140; Louis Zwerdling against Estate of Vincent Astor et al, Sept. 2, 1916, by deposit $150

8TH AV, 15 to 19; Berger Mfg. Co. against Estate of George Rudd et al, Sept. 5, 1916, by bond $110

5TH ST, 26 West; F. & J. Weinstraub, Inc., against David C. Lyall et al, Sept. 1, 1916, by deposit $808

Bronx.

BECK ST, s w corner of Avenue St. John, 100x100; Louis Weiss against Bristow Building Corp. et al, July 31, 1915 ..... $29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 10; Sydney, Aug. 11; Auckland, Aug. 10, and Wellington, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Sept. 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Aug. 15; Kobe, Aug. 22, and Yokohama, Aug. 23—which arrived per steamer Kamakura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 12.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 415, n e corner 43d St, 22.4x90. Sept. 7; Funny J. Kirkwood et al to Anna E. Ostrander, 444 Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $35,000; attorneys, Sayer Brothers, 31 Nassau St $9,000

PARK AV, 1,608 to 1,614, s w corner 115th St, 100.11x177, Sept. 8; Frances Dank to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $1

POST AV, 9-23, s s, 100 and 200 ft e of Dyckman St, two plots, each 100x155, Aug. 1; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Simon W. Straus, trustee for bondholders, 701 5th Av, 7 years, 5½ p. c., two building loans, each $90,000; address, 150 Broadway $180,000

POST AV, 25-39, s s, 300 and 400 ft e of Dyckman St, two plots, each 100x155, Sept. 1; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to Simon W. Straus, trustee for bondholders, building loan, 7 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 150 Broadway $180,000

2D AV, e s, 46.2 ft n of 85th St, 20x72, Sept. 1; Patrick Ek Comerford to Esther Harmel, 885 East 178th St, due March 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Louis Siegel, 302 Broadway $2,000

9TH AV, 482, n e corner of 20th St, 24.8x40.11, Sept. 7; William J. Morris to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 Park Place, due Nov. 1, 1921; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $38,000

77TH ST, 66 to 72 East, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 61.1 x w 0.1 x s 41 x e 100 x n 102.2 to street x w 100 to beginning, Sept. 1; 70 East 77th St. Co. to Simon W. Straus, 701 5th Av, trustee for bondholders, 10 years, 5½ p. c., building loan; address, 150 Broadway ..... Gold bonds, $425,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 1; same to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 62 Broadway, due Oct. 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $425,000; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $22,000

1031 ST, 246-252 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 72x100.11, Sept. 1; The 250 West 103d Street Corporation to Simon W. Straus, 701 5th Av, trustee for bondholders, 8 years, 5½ p. c., building loan; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, gold bonds $350,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 1; same to Finn Holding Corporation, 616 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $350,000; attorney, same $20,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 37.6x100; Albin Ekberg to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, Sept. 7; instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

MALCOLM AV, s w corner of Marrin St, 200x100x100x8x100x92; Joseph Diamond to Charles W. H. Arnold, 32 Forbus St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., prior mtg $15,000, Sept. 7, due as per notes; attorneys, Arnold & Co., 120 Westchester Square $3,000

BARNES AV, n w corner of 219th St, 75x105; Thomas H. Persse to Florence L. McHugh, 740 East 220th St, Sept. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

BRIGGS AV, e s, 205.6 ft s of 194th St, 91.1x89x90.10x

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Farrington Estate Sells Greenwich Village Dwelling—Many Big Building Loans Placed at 5 and 5½ Per Cent.—Active Buying in the Suburbs—$14,522,044 for Queens Buildings.

Trading was light in the realty market yesterday, only a few scattering sales being reported. Rumors were numerous, however, one being to the effect that several plots in the Pennsylvania Station zone had been disposed of to builders for immediate improvement with commercial loft buildings.

In the West Harlem section it was reported that an investor had purchased 357 and 359 West 118th Street, a seven-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100.11, from Marie Schwartz.

Sale in Greenwich Village.

The Farrington estate sold to an investing client of McColter & Davis, 235 West Eleventh Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20.1 by 95.5, located between Waverley Place and West Fourth Street.

Deal in East Harlem.

George W. Brettell, in conjunction with Otto Boden, has sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company to Michael Pellechio for occupancy the three-story and basement brick dwelling, on a lot 16 by 66, known as 423 Pleasant Avenue, immediately adjoining the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and 122d Street.

$650,000 Park Avenue Loan at 5 Per Cent.

Hughes & Hammond have placed for Bing & Bing a building and permanent loan of $650,000 for ten years at 5 per cent. on the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The plot, 100 by 100, is to be improved with a thirteen-story apartment.

Bronx Sales.

P. James Migliacco sold on contract to an investor for Infantino Realty Company, the new fifty-foot, five-story apartment house at 2,735 Webster Avenue. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $39,500, the balance to be paid in cash on closing of title.

Kura & Uren sold for Edward Friedman to a client of L. J. Greenberger, the five-story, new law tenement, 527 East 146th Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, on a plot 50 by 100. This was an all cash transaction.

S. A. Singerman sold to Adam Romano 225 and 227 East 204th Street, two four-story new law houses, on a plot 50 by 100, one block from Jerome Avenue. Alfred Olenick was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased from the F. & M. Construction Company five two-and-a-half-story private dwellings, to be erected on Seventieth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, and one dwelling 20 by 100 on Seventy-first Street, 160 feet west of Seventeenth Avenue.

Joseph Metzger sold for Charles J. Mandel to Joseph Rabinowitz 304 and 306 South Third Street, a six-story double tenement on a plot 41 by 95.

Long Island.

The Cross & Brown Company sold for John J. Deery the entire plot, consisting of approximately 40,000 square feet, at the northwest corner of Boulevard and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, to the A. C. Horn Company, manufacturers of waterproofing, whose factory adjoins the property.

Samuel K. Jacobs has transferred to the Silk Realty Company, a holding corporation, a tract of 180 acres in Bayside, L. I., adjoining the Oakland Golf Club. The consideration is said to have been $720,000.

J. S. Phipps, a well-known polo player, has purchased a tract of twenty-four acres at Westbury from G. E. Kent. Mr. Phipps has also purchased small tracts adjoining this place from the Montray Realty Company, G. B. Tyndall, and from H. E. Hawxhurst, as executor, a large tract on the west side of Post Avenue, Westbury, the consideration being $50,000.

Shields Brothers, Inc., have sold a tract of acreage at Manhasset, L. I., for H. Schultheis to a New York client, who will improve the property. The plot is in the vicinity of the recent purchase of C. A. Spreckels and Louis Sherry.

Headquarters of General Howe Sold.

Mrs. Beatrix Barr Thomas has purchased from the estate of Amzi L. Barber the "Half-Way House," in the middle of the Ardsley golf course, and plans are being prepared for altering the house and improving the ground. According to the history recorded at the Ardsley Club this house was used as the headquarters of General Howe during the Revolution. It is a picturesque site overlooking the Hudson River and surrounded on three sides by the new golf course. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., represented the Amzi L. Barber estate, owner, while the purchaser was represented by the Leslie H. Slawson Company and William H. Oliver.

Westchester County.

George Howe reports having sold two plots on Valentine Terrace, South Yonkers, to Van Ness Brothers, who intend building two apartment houses. H. J. McGrath has also purchased ground for the building of an apartment house and Mrs. M. T. D. Barton has purchased a plot on which a three-family house is to be built.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for S. D. Smith his residence situated at 380 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., to an investor. The property occupies a plot having 100 feet of frontage on Ridgewood Avenue. It was held at $18,000.

The Morris & Somerset Electric Company has purchased from the estate of William H. Hibler, 20 South Street, Morristown, a three-story brick structure, Eugene V. Welsh was the broker.

The Summit Development Company, L. Ward Prince, Vice President, has sold to Charles M. Van Blarcom a plot on Mountain Avenue, Summit, N. J., for improvement. The property is owned by the Summit Home Land Company.

Duryea Co. Buys Site in Bayonne, N. J., for $100,000 Factory.

The Duryea Manufacturing Company has purchased a site at Avenue C and Second Street, Bayonne, from former Mayor John J. Culin of that city, and will shortly have work started on the construction of a factory which will cost $100,000. Part of the site is occupied by the Hover homestead, which was built about seventy-five years ago. The Duryea concern is at present located at the foot of Chapel Avenue on property which has been sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

$785,000 in Loans at 5½ Per Cent.

Trust mortgages placed on record yesterday showed five loans by S. W. Straus & Co., aggregating $785,000 at 5½ per cent. All of these loans were made in the form of first mortgage serial bond issues, amortized under the Straus plan, running from two to eight or ten years. These loans are as follows: $425,000 to the 50 East Seventy-seventh Street Company, Inc., in connection with the erection of a five-story apartment building at 66-72 East Seventy-seventh Street. The land fronts 66 feet 7 inches on East Seventy-seventh Street, and is 102 feet 2 inches deep.

The building contains fifty apartments and will cost in excess of $535,000. Four loans each of $90,000 in connection with the erection of four five-story apartment buildings in the Dyckman section to the 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation.

The street numbers of the apartment buildings are 9-15, 17-23, 25-31, and 33-39 Post Avenue. Each building fronts 100 feet on Post Avenue and has a depth of 155 feet.

$14,522,044 For Queens Buildings.

According to a report of Superintendent John W. Moore of the Queens Building Bureau made yesterday August was one of the big months of the present year for the filing of applications for permits for the erection of new buildings. There were filed applications for 382 buildings of an estimated cost of $1,107,582.

For the entire year up to Sept. 1 there had been filed applications for 3,005 new buildings of an estimated cost of $14,522,044.

To this total there is to be added the estimated cost of alterations and additions of nearly $2,000,000 for the entire year.

Among the applications filed yesterday was that of Mrs. M. J. Crawford for the erection of sixteen two and a half-story frame dwellings to be erected on the west side of East Boulevard, north of High Street, College Point, to cost $52,000.

Commercial Leases.

J. K. Moors has leased for a term of years the moving-picture theatre at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street to the National City Amusement Enterprises, who operate the theatre at the southeast corner of 176th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. It will be known as the Palace Annex.

Cross & Brown Company has leased for Horace S. Ely & Co. the store and basement, 50 by 100, 5-7 East Fifty-ninth Street, formerly occupied as a salesroom by the Park & Tilford Company, for a long term at a rental aggregating about $80,000. The tenant is a new corporation, The Plaza Art Galleries.

Henry Brady has leased for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to the Weiner Busy Clock Company, the store and basement, 344 Sixth Avenue, and for John J. Cavanaugh to M. Steicken, the store and basement, 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Realty Notes.

S. D. Cooper negotiated the lease of 661 and 663 Fifth Avenue to the Maison Maurice. Lilli & Pfeiffer, attorneys, represented the Maison Maurice and McCoombs, Wellman, Smyth & Ryan, attorneys, the Phipps estate, owners of the building.

The four plots, 100 by 155 each, on the east side of Post Avenue, beginning 100 feet east of Dyckman Street, were transferred yesterday by the Empire Trust Company to the 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation. There were also recorded two mortgages of $180,000 each on the property, taken by S. W. Straus, trustee, for seven years at 5½ per cent.

M. and L. Hess have been appointed agents of the new Albemarle building at Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

128th St, 47 West, n s, 410 ft e Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11, 3-story dwelling; M. A. Moller against Bertha Nasanowitz et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; due on judgment, $6,569.06; taxes, &c., $171.62. Sold to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By Henry Brady.

12th St, 846 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x118x irreg.; 6-story tenement and stores; Harry Wadler against Giuseppe Frisco et al.; T. I. Schwartzman, attorney, due on judgment, $4,217.36; taxes, &c., $1,326.06. Sold to Mrs. A. Fraser for $10,500.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Havemeyer Av., 912-916, e s, 30.10 ft s of Quimby Av., 77.3x105; Carrie Bendheim against Unionport Con. Co. et al.; Knox & D., attorneys; due on judgment, $5,104.70; taxes, &c., $2,808.18; 3 prior mortgages of $4,000 each. Adjourned to Sept. 11.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brook Av, 260, s e corner of 138th St.; 100.5x47.4x irreg.; 6-story flat; Annie Levy against A. E. Cohen et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; due on judgment, $8,998.01; taxes, &c., $2,152.82; prior mortgage, $42,250. Sold to plaintiff for $45,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Washington Av, w s, 190.44 ft s of 176th St, 1-story brick garage, 20.6x90; Emil Heinman, 1,835 Washington Av., owner; George M. Beerbower, 799 East 182d St., architect; cost.....$3,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

24th St, 524 and 526 West, to a 3-story garage; K. D. and L. M. Moore, 191 9th Av., owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av., architects $5,000

Broadway, s e corner of Malden Lane, to an 18-story office building; Broadway Building Co., 170 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., architects.....$10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

WEST ST, 98, n e corner Cedar St, store; Orland Holding Company to William H. McAnnany, 250 West 128th St, 10 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, William H. Stewart, 1,039 3d Av.....$2,800

8TH AV, 461 to 479, 11th floor; 461 8th Av Company to Robert L. Stillson Company, 461 8th Av, 14 11-12 years, from May 1, 1916 .....$12,500

125TH ST, 158 and 160 West, top loft; Leon L. Groll to Rebecca Lesser, 143 East 47th St, 2 1-12 years, from Sept. 15, 1916..$1,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

77TH ST, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 99.10x100x irregular; S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., loan 70 East 77th Street Co., Inc., to erect a nine-story apartment house, 3 payments $425,000

103D ST, 246 to 252 West; S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., loan 250 West 103d Street Corporation, to erect a fourteen-story apartment hotel, 12 payments.....$350,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 37.6x100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Peter and Hanna Ekberg, to erect a —— story dwelling house, 3 payments $2,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 120th St, 17.9x83; Celestian Realty Co., Inc., against Eversley Childs; action to impress lien; attorney, E. S. Wolbarst.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150.9 ft n of Delancey St, 25.3x100; Children's Aid Society against Silver Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Brewain.

39TH ST, 538 West; Silvia M. Warner et al. against Cassandra Mendelson et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. G. Kremer.

57TH ST, s s, 191.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.4; Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Lillian E. Bates et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

84TH ST, s s, 452.1 ft w of West End Av, 22.11x102.2; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Pauline A. Mac Arthur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

116TH ST, 118 East; Joseph Hesdorfer against Wolf W. Smith et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. A. Cohn.

Bronx.

HOE AV, s e corner of 165th St, 60x110; Empire City Savings Bank against W. O. Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

LOT 580, map of Village of Wakefield; George H. Jans against Denver Realty Co. et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Holden & Cavanaugh.

165TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110; Empire City Savings Bank against W. O. Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

170TH ST, s s, at intersection of the s w corner of New York & Harlem Railroad and 170th St, 24.6x100; Empire City Savings Bank against 191st Street Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New English Basement House Near Fifth Avenue
For sale at moderate price.
WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.,
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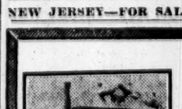

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Restaurant a la carte.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH $800 TO $1200.
4 ROOMS WITH BATH $900 TO $1500.
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS $1400 TO $1800
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

Stanley Court
Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof apartments in the most desirable location. Two apartments of nine all light rooms and three baths.
Rent $2,500 and $2,800
Slawson & Hobbs, Agent,
162 West 72d St.

31 West 11th St.
THE SUMNER
Only doctor's five-room apartment.

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room and bath suite.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	15x18
	Bedrooms	14x18

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The LOMBARD
West End Av. & 76th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
Managed by owner, living on premises.

65 Central Park W.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.
THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hever Chambers
13 East 65th Street
Few Steps from Fifth Ave.
Most Fashionable Neighborhood in N. Y.
New Building. Ready for Occupancy.
Attractive Apartments of
2 and 3 Large Rooms and Bathroom
Suitable Small Families and Bachelors
Elevator, Day & Night Hall & Phone Service
Meals Served by Caterer on Premises
Bellhazen Realty Co., 516 5th Ave.

MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS,
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33rd St.
2 Rooms & Bath $55 Includes service, specially adapted for women.
178 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, including service. $1,000 Per ANNUM
179 MADISON AVE Near 34th St.
1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments, $37.50 to $65. Service Included.
These apartments are between the Vanderbilt Hotel, 33rd St. Subway Station, Waldorf, McAlpin and the Hudson Tubes.
William J. Roome & Co. Inc.
175 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

CLARISSA
2400 7th AVE., COR. 140th ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Overlooking 7th Ave. Parkway & Drive

4 Rooms, $30-$34	6 Rooms, $40-$45
5 Rooms, with Extra large bedroom, $32-40	7 Rooms, Corners, very light, $50-$55

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

The BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
$950 to $1,350.
Ground floor, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 WEST 214TH STREET
4-5 Room Apartments,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.

9 Room Apartments
with 2 or 3 Baths,
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

80 West 92d St.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, SINGLE FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD; CONVENIENT TO "L" AND SUBWAY; $45.

EISLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Room Kitchenettes **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3027. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

Stanley Court
Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof apartments in the most desirable location. Two apartments of nine all light rooms and three baths.
Rent $2,500 and $2,800
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495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 WEST 214TH STREET
4-5 Room Apartments,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.

9 Room Apartments
with 2 or 3 Baths,
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Room Kitchenettes **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3027. Kitchens. Owner on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Exceptional 7-Room Apartment Recently Constructed.
All light rooms, overlooking private houses; bedroom 12x18 with 8 outside windows; hardwood floors throughout; modern electric fixtures; convenient and attractive arrangement; very accessible to trolleys, elevated; subway; 25 minutes to Manhattan; rent $60 to $65. On premises, 1,856 Pacific St., bet. New York and Brooklyn Aves., or agent,
Bulkley & Horton, 585 Nostrand Av., Bkn.

FLATBUSH APARTMENTS

HILDA ARMS
395 East 16th St.
Near Cortelyou Road Station.
$32.50 TO $40
Apply to Janitor on premises.

11 MONROE PLACE, HEIGHTS
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath apartments; excellent service; vacuum cleaner and telephone; rents $22 to $32. Apply on premises or
A. H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 800 Main.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 10 minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 196th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.
4-5-6 Rooms.. $27-$34-$42

THE LOREM, 931 FOX ST.
4-5-6-7 Rooms.
High Class Corner.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooks,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

53 EAST 61ST STREET
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Hotel Service. Phone Plaza 4000.

REAL ESTATE

Forty cents an agate line.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker.
Appraiser & Auctioneer
156 Broadway Telephone 1347 Cortlandt

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent $450,000 residence, 45 feet 8th Av. block; tremendous sacrifice; immediate. Owner, D 27 Times Downtown.

Must sell 506 East 188th St., 2-family, 3-story brick house; terms to suit. B. W. B.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The centre of the disturbance that was over the region of the Great Lakes Thursday night has advanced eastward to Maine, where it will pass eastward to the Grand Banks. In the last twenty-four hours it was attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic states and New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Scattered thunder showers have also occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Arizona, and on the North Pacific Coast. Cooler weather has overspread the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the western plateau region. The weather is warmer over the north plains States.

Except for widely scattered showers along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be lower Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will rise Saturday in the upper lake region and Sunday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic coast: moderate to fresh west; fair weather. Middle Atlantic Coast, generally fair; fresh west and northwest; generally fair weather. South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable, local showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair and cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday; cooler except in southeastern Maine; Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. Saturday, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
8 A. M. 70	70	4 P. M. 72	73
9 A. M. 70	70	5 P. M. 72	73
10 A. M. 71	70	6 P. M. 72	73
11 A. M. 71	69	7 P. M. 72	73
12 M. 71	69	11 P. M. 72	70

The thermometer to-day is 4½ feet above the street level; the average temperature recorded was 71; for corresponding date last year it was 69; for the corresponding week for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 2 P. M., 72. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees; at 2:30 P. M. Minimum temperature, 66 degrees; at 5:30 A. M. Average temperature, 72 degrees. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 2 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. to-day stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
1:10—411 W. 16 St.; Bernard Krantz—Loss, $100; cause, unknown.
4:30—220 E. 10 St.; John O'Connor and others—Slight.
6:00—910 Lenox Av.; M. Weinberg—Slight.
6:00—Av. A and 20 St.; John Cassity—Slight.
6:00—97 Clinton St.; Jacob Linn—Slight.
6:10—16 E. 110 St.; Bertha Goodman—Slight.
6:12—Madison Av. and 108 St.; auto—Slight.
6:30—Riverside Place; not given—Slight.
6:40—106 2 Av.; Great Window Cleaning Co.—Slight.
6:50—E. Broad and Longwood St.; Electric Light Co.—Slight.
6:58—A. & A. 6 to 58 Under Queensboro Bridge—Slight.
7:10—Av. A and 20 St.; Dr. Bernstein—Not given.
7:25—Av. A and 20 St.; Dr. Bernstein—Not given.
7:30—Avenue of Varian Hamilton—Slight.
7:35—Av. A and 20 St.; Dr. Bernstein—Slight.
8:00—839 E. 141 St.; Fred Miller—Slight.
8:00—Mount Hope Av.; Frederick Bates—Slight.
8:55—1,000 7 Av.; Joseph Brandenberger—Slight.
11:00—917 Longwood Av.; Louis Spiegel—Slight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

Chaplain S. J. Smith, C. (A. C., is transferred to the 4th Cav.

Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired, to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty as Asst. to Quartermaster at that post.

Capt. C. C. Chandler, Sig. Corps, is detailed as director of the school at Sig. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., vice Maj. D. D. Winship, who, with regimental station at Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. Jay Darrah, 16th Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, about Oct. 1, for treatment.

Capt. M. Patrick, 1st Regt. of Engrs., from Southern Dept. to Washington Barracks, D. C., and command Engineer School there.

1st Lt. J. G. Murray, Jr., M. R. C., to his home, and stand relieved.

Sept. 2, Capt. Turner, 16th Cav., now at Ft. Riley, Kan., will relieve 1st Lt. Hall in command of that post after proper receipt for duty until time to proceed to Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. T. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, to Boston, Mass., for duty in relation to case of the United States vs. Emerson in the U. S. court there, then to his station.

Maj. H. Page, M. C., to State mobilization Camp, Niven Station, N. Y., as Sanitary Inspector, then to his station.

Capt. E. G. Abbott, C. A. C., to coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty.

Capt. W. Viner, 11th Cav., and 1st Lt. Coulter, 14th Cav., are detailed to take next three-year course at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., reporting on Oct. 10 for duty.

Capt. A. C. Thompson, C. A. C., to Lynchburg, Va., to inspect a newly organized company of N. G. C. A. C., then to his station.

Orders of Aug. 24 are amended to direct 1st Lt. W. A. Frankland, M. C., U. S. A., to report for duty at the camp for regular troops at San Antonio, Tex., until his services are no longer required at the camp.

Capt. L. E. McEntee, Inf., is detailed for duty in Sig. Corps.

1st Lt. W. De Costa, Philippine Scouts, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

1st Lt. R. P. Welshimer, C. A. C., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Illinois.

1st Lt. D. W. Swan, jr., C. A. C., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Montana.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Inspector General's Dept.: Lt.-Col. P. Hay, from duty as asst. to the Inspector, Philippine Dept., and will proceed from Manila Nov. 15 to San Francisco and report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as asst. to the Inspector General; Maj. G. O. Carleton, Cav., Acting Inspector General, from duty as Inspector Western Dept., and will proceed from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for the Philippines for duty as asst. to the Inspector General; Maj. G. O. Blakely, Inspector Philippine Dept., and member of Examining Board, Manila, about Jan. 15 and report arrival for further orders; and Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., Acting Inspector General, from duty as asst. to the Inspector General, Western Dept., Oct. 9, and will proceed from San Francisco about Dec. 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., to Philadelphia to inspect motor ambulances that are being constructed for the Medical Dept., then to his station in this city.

1st Lt. C. H. Chapman, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, at Chapman, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, at Chapman, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, at

CONFEREES DISCUSS BORDER PROTECTION

Safeguards After Withdrawal of Our Troops from Mexico Are Taken Up.

WEIGH SCOTT-OBREGON PLAN

American Commissioners Undecided on Question of Recalling Pershing's Force.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 8.—After spending a day discussing plans for protecting the Mexican border in case the American troops on Mexican soil should be withdrawn, the American and Mexican Joint Commission this evening adjourned its second session until Monday morning.

Commissioner Franklin K. Lane said that the Scott-Obregon protocol, which called for a joint patrol of the border by American and Mexican troops with the reciprocal privileges of chasing bandits across either border, has been seriously considered. This protocol at one time appeared likely to be adopted, but the activities of Villa with a large following led to the decision at Washington that Mexican bandits for the time, at least, had to be dealt with on the other side of the border.

The Mexican Commissioners pointed out that the situation had changed, through the apparent elimination of Villa, so that the international boundary line now could be safeguarded by American and Mexican soldiers, each on their own soil. The reports from Mexico that Villa had headed again toward the border with considerable forces was not considered. No advices concerning Villa have been received from Washington by the American Commissioners.

The American Commissioners, however, are far from forming any definite opinion on the question of the withdrawal of American troops or the method to be adopted to prevent repetitions of the Columbus raid and other forays. No one of them entered the conference possessed of any great amount of information concerning the Mexican situation, and they have frankly stated that the meetings which have taken place so far have been largely for the purpose of educating them.

Objected to Artillery.

Mr. Lane said today after the morning session that the American Commissioners had been a good deal impressed by the statement of the Mexicans that the excitement aroused in Mexico by the Pershing expedition had not been due to the fact that the United States sent soldiers to pursue Villa, but to the fact that the soldiers had been in greater numbers than were necessary to hunt the bandit, and were accompanied by artillery which was of no use in bandit-hunting, and suggested further aggressive purposes. This put the subject in a somewhat different light for the American Commissioners, according to Mr. Lane. The matter was a new one to the Americans, and they were not prepared to give any more direct answer than that they supposed the War Department had complete charge of the expedition and had sent a corps complete in all branches.

When it was called to his attention that Carranza from the beginning had protested against the artillery in the punitive expedition and asked that the force be limited to cavalry, Secretary Lane said that he and the other American Commissioners had not been cognizant of this protest.

Between now and the session on Monday morning, the American Commissioners will get further information on the reason for taking artillery into Mexico, and will prepare themselves on other points which have been raised by the Mexicans. Stephen Bonsal and John Linn Rodgers, who are acting as Mexican experts to advise the commission, probably will be assisted on the matter of military organizations by a representative of the War Department.

The program so far pursued of holding one meeting of the joint commission and then taking a recess for a day or two, during which the American Commissioners seek enlightenment, will continue until the Americans have obtained a sufficient groundwork of information on Mexican affairs to tackle the questions without the need of seeking fresh information at every point. Recognizing that the American Commissioners have to work their way slowly into the subject, or "take an educational course," as Mr. Lane put it, the Mexican Commissioners have approved of the plan.

Preliminary Work Slow.

While none of the Commissioners is sure that months will not be consumed before they will have agreed on recommendations for a settlement of the Mexicon question, they believe that the sessions will move much more rapidly after the Americans have completed their preparatory course. Studies in Mexican finance and in the military condition of the punitive expedition probably will be added to the curriculum next week after the general agricultural and commercial condition of the country have been fully treated by Mr. Bonsal and Mr. Rodgers.

Both Mr. Lane and the Mexican Commissioners said that the sessions so far had been highly satisfactory, and that each side was pleased with the direct method of the other in addressing a subject.

Alberto Pani and Luis Cabrera, Mexican Commissioners, left here tonight with their wives and families for New York and will return on Sunday night. It is understood that the three Commissioners will confer with Mexican representatives in New York who have recently sounded several New York bankers as to the conditions under which a loan would be granted to Carranza.

The commission today received the following message from General Carranza:

"Heartily reciprocate the cordial greetings which you sent me by cable yesterday, and I hope your labors may be productive of satisfactory results for both countries.

"VENUSTIANO CARRANZA."

This was in reply to a message sent to the First Chief at the first meeting of the commission.

France Honors President of Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 8.—Dr. Feliciano Viera, President of Uruguay, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France. The insignia was presented to the President by the French Minister here.

DEFENDS SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO MEXICO

Representative Harrison Reads Telegram in Reply to Rodenberg's Charges.

TAFT ADMINISTRATION CITED

Justice Department Followed Precedent in Allowing Munitions to Cross the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Obtaining recognition in the closing hours of the session today, Representative Pat Harrison, a Mississippi Democrat, challenged the accuracy of charges made by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois which connected Cleveland H. Dodge of New York with the action of the State Department lifting the Mexican arms embargo in April last. Mr. Harrison also denied Mr. Rodenberg's charge that the Department of Justice had improperly prevented the indictment of the Winchester Arms Company, accused in Arizona of shipping munitions into Mexico in violation of neutrality laws.

Mr. Harrison produced records of the Department of Justice, dating back to the Taft Administration, wherein it was stipulated that the Winchester Arms Company should furnish to the Department of Justice confidential information concerning its shipments to Mexico and the names of the consignees. The Winchester company said it had a small but regular demand among steady customers for such shipments to Mexican and border districts.

Attorney General McReynolds, Mr. Harrison said, merely carried out this prior agreement with the Taft Administration when he wired to District Attorney Morrison, at Arizona, concerning the doubt of the Department of Justice that the Winchester Arms Company should be indicted.

Mr. Rodenberg charged in his recent speech that when Judge Sawtelle, at Bisbee, Ariz., dismissed the indictment against the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company "on a technicality" the Department of Justice had prevented the indictment of the Winchester company, "in which Marcellus Dodge, a relative of Cleveland H. Dodge, is heavily interested."

Points to Taft Administration.

In reply to Mr. Rodenberg's charges Representative Harrison said in part:

"These charges are misleading and give the wrong impression to the country. The policy pursued by the Department of Justice was the same as during the Administration of Mr. Taft. It was but a continuation of that policy. The same gentlemen handled it under both Administrations. Papers in the Department of Justice show that as far back as 1912 there was a secret understanding, or, I might say, a confidential understanding, whereby the Winchester Arms people, whom Mr. Rodenberg charges with having been saved from prosecution by the Department of Justice, agreed with the department that in all shipments of munitions into Mexico they would furnish the department the names of the parties to whom they were sent.

"So these instructions, which were given by Mr. Bielaski, head of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice, were merely to keep faith with the preceding Administration in its understanding with the Winchester Arms people—namely, that this information be kept confidential. Now I desire to show you the telegram that the gentleman from Illinois says was instructions to the District Attorney not to indict this corporation. First, I read the telegram from Morrison to the Department of Justice, dated Oct. 21, 1913:

Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company and two of its officers, Douglas Hardware Company and its general manager, and Mexican purchasers indicted this afternoon conspiracy to export munitions of war, two counts; shipment with intent to export, two counts; extremely probable Grand Jury will tomorrow indict conspiracy Winchester Arms Company and officers, New Haven, Conn.; Shelton Payne Arms Company, and other large arms dealers, El Paso, and many others along Arizona border.

Acted on McReynolds's Message.

Here is the response, dated Oct. 22, 1913:

Telegram received. Department very doubtful as to propriety indicting Winchester Arms Company or any of its officers. This company has for some time voluntarily furnished this department with information as to shipments arms and ammunition to States on Mexican border. Furthermore, prior to Aug. 28 last numerous exceptions were made by President permitting such shipments into Mexico, and department doubts whether this company or its officers have wilfully violated the law. Grand Jury should be advised as to contents of this telegram.

McREYNOLDS.

On the same day, Oct. 22, 1913, Mr. Morrison wired the department:

In view of your suggestion, contained in your telegram of Oct. 22, 1913, today the Grand Jury will probably not indict Winchester Arms Company nor any of its officers. Other parties mentioned my telegram yesterday indicted today.

"Then, following this telegram, was sent the telegram that Mr. Rodenberg said was instructions from the Department of Justice to the District Attorney to suppress the instructions issued by the Department of Justice, and 'under no circumstances to permit them to be made public.' It is dated Nov. 8, 1913, and reads:

Winchester Arms Company advises me on long-distance telephone that they will send assistant general salesmanager Henry Hultz with all records and papers. Desires subpoena served immediately on arrival. Dickerson not employed Winchester Company, but will send suitable witness with records. Please keep confidentially fact that Winchester Company has furnished department information on border shipment, as knowledge this fact might seriously injure business through loss customers. BIELASKI.

Says Department Kept Faith.

"No instructions to suppress the fact that no indictment was returned, but merely, 'keep confidentially fact that Winchester Company has furnished department information.' What information? Why, the names of these customers to whom they had shipped munitions to Mexico. Is there anything wrong in that? Is there anything unusual in the whole incident? I submit not. Merely another 'grasping for a straw' on which to obtain an issue. The whole correspondence shows that the Department of Justice, in October, 1913, was keeping faith with the agreement entered into between the Department of Justice during a Republican Administration and the Winchester Arms Company.

"The gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Rodenberg,] made a very characteristic Republican speech of criticism and vituperation. He alleged that after the battle of Parral the State Department had permitted the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico, and that a few days prior to that Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge was in Washington and called upon the Secretary of State. It was shown by the record that no shipments of arms nor ammunition were permitted to be sent into Mexico after the battle at Parral. Furthermore, the charge that Cleveland H. Dodge had visited with Mr. Lansing was refuted by a statement of the Secretary of State that not only had he not visited with Mr. Dodge, but that he did not know Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge."

LEGALISTAS PUT TO DEATH.

Alleged to Have Been Agents of Cientificos in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 8.—Sixty more legalistas, now thought to be co-operating with Villa, were caught and executed on the outskirts of Durango City, after being chased across the Durango line by the forces of Domingo Arrieta. It was thought at first that they were Villistas trying to make a junction with Villa, who was at that time at Satveo. On overtaking and defeating them, the Carranza troops discovered from papers in their saddle bags that they were legalistas, paid by former Cientificos, who are now refugees in the United States, to spread the doctrine of the legalistas in the States of Durango and Coahuila. The papers were forwarded to General Trevino at Chihuahua. This information was received at army headquarters here today by United States secret service men and has been forwarded to General Funston at San Antonio.

All Villistas who are captured, unless they are convicted of some specific crime, are to be deported to the hot country on the isthmus of Tehauntepec, as were the Yaqui Indians from the West Coast. Villista Generals who have received amnesty and have refused to be loyal to the Carranza Government have already been deported to the isthmus and others are to follow with their families.

Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, was arraigned in the county jail today and placed under a bond of $10,000 as an undesirable alien.

For the first time since Villa evacuated Juarez, freight is moving across the river.

CABRERA TO SEE FINANCIERS.

Comes Here with Director of National Railways of Mexico.

Secretary of Finance Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican delegates to the American-Mexican Joint Commission meeting at New London, accompanied by Alberto Pani and John R. Mott, arrived in New York last night. Mr. Cabrera was unwilling to discuss the purpose of his visit to New York, but it was learned that he would confer here with American capitalists today. The fact that he was accompanied by Mr. Pani, General Director of the National Railways of Mexico, was interpreted as meaning that the condition of the railways might come up in the conferences with the financiers.

Mr. Mott merely took advantage of the adjournment to Monday morning to pay a flying visit to his home in Montclair, N. J. He will not return until tomorrow. Mr. Cabrera said he expected to conclude the business which brought him to New York by tonight and then to return to New London. All members of the commission stated definitely that their visits to the city had nothing to do with any matters which had come up in the recent meetings.

Read the Interesting Advertisement of
Trulys Warner
"Famous Boulevard Styles"
On Page 12—Sporting Page

VOIDS GOVERNORS' DECREES.

Carranza Forbids Their Edicts Affecting Natural Resources.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—A decree published by the Carranza Government today forbids the Governors in the various States of Mexico to issue decrees affecting the natural resources of the country, including banking, forests, fisheries, mines and public lands, or their administration.

All laws and decrees which had been dictated by Governors heretofore are nullified. As a result of the new order the resources of Mexico are placed exclusively under federal jurisdiction.

1,002 ROOKIES REPORT FOR THIS MONTH'S CAMP

About 150 More Expected Today—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Enlists Again—Hughes to Address the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At taps tonight there were 1,002 rookies under canvas on the camping ground formerly occupied by the Third, Fourth, and Eighth Training Regiments. These men are attached to the new infantry training regiment, to be known as the Tenth, and as fast as they were turned away from the post gymnasium building, where Major Wallace De Witt, Surgeon, United States Medical Corps, and his staff gave them a careful physical examination, they were formed into squads and put through the first rudiments of the soldier by former rookies who had either been noncommissioned or commissioned officers. Only seven men were turned down for physical reasons, and two of these were New Yorkers.

Telegrams received at headquarters today indicate that about 150 more men will present themselves for enrollment before tomorrow night, and it is likely that three battalions will be made up.

The roster of those enrolled in this month's camp was not available tonight, but many familiar faces were seen along the company streets. Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was here during the July camp, and also a 1915 Plattsburger, was seen drilling a squad during a fine drizzle, and another was Mark R. M. William of 253 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant, in the First Battalion of the Ninth Regiment last month. He also served in two camps here last year, and this year served through the month of May at Ogiethorpe, Ga., and June, July, and August here. He is taking another tour of duty. He will retain his rank of First Lieutenant this month. Hamilton Fish, Jr., starts off with the rank of Sergeant.

With the opening of camp the officers announce that this month's hike will last eleven days, starting Sept. 23. The men will march as far as Saranac Lake, by way of Ausable, Blackbrook, Taylor Pond, Silver Lake, Tefft Pond, and two other stops. They will come back by way of Cadyville.

Only two companies of the Coast Artillery Corps will remain here during this camp. It is unlikely, however, that any of the cavalry command will be taken away. Major Gen. Wood is expected to remain during the whole month. He has been on a three days' visit to Montreal, returning last night.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, will visit the camp on Tuesday afternoon and address the students. Later he will deliver an address in the City of Plattsburg.

TROOPS ATTACK DR. IRAS.

Fire on Train Carrying Nicaraguan Presidential Candidate and Kill 2.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Sept. 8.—A train on which Dr. Julius Iras, nominee of the Liberal Party for the Presidency, and a number of friends were traveling was fired on by troops today while passing Chinandega, twenty-four miles northwest of Leon. Two persons were killed and seven wounded. The troops alleged that they were carrying out orders issued by the Governor, who has been removed from office.

Dr. Iras recently was prohibited from entering Nicaragua, but the Government had lifted its ban against him. He was making his first trip in Nacaragua when his train was fired on.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad filed an answer yesterday in the Hudson County Circuit Court to the suit brought for $5,000 by the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church for damages sustained in the Black Tom Island explosion. The railroad holds that it had a legal right to handle munitions and was not liable under the interstate commerce law.

NEWARK.—The Mayors attending the twentieth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities here went on an outing yesterday and inspected the Newark watershed. There were 200 persons in the party, and they attended a clambake last night at Olympic Park.

BELLEVILLE.—Mayor John H. Waters has started suit to recover $10,000 in damages from Richard P. Scaine, Jr., for alleged slanderous statements. Petitions are being circulated for the recall of the Town Commissioners on the ground that they have been extravagant.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Joseph Dunn, the fourteen-year-old New York boy who was bitten by a shark on July 12, is recovering in St. Peter's Hospital, and soon expects to be sent home. He lives at 124 East 128th Street, New York.

RAHWAY.—The Merck Company, drug manufacturers, yesterday gave $25,000 toward a new Y. M. C. A. building for this place. A campaign is in progress for this purpose, and the money was given without solicitation.

MONTCLAIR.—Theodore Vincent, a retired school teacher of Clinton, drank poison by mistake on Thursday night and died within an hour. He was Assessor of Caldwell Township for many years.

MONTCLAIR.—Ewen Anderson, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron Anderson of 45 Union Street, received a medal yesterday from the authorities at Camp Wyola, at Lock's Village, Mass., for saving the life of a boy who was drowning. The rescue took place in the dark.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Reduction in grade as the penalty for the indifferent clerk was recommended yesterday by Postmaster William B. Loudenslager at the opening of the annual convention of the New Jersey Association of Postmasters, now in progress at the Grand Atlantic Hotel.

FIRST CAVALRY WINS BATTLE MANOEUVRES

Defeats Part of Twelfth Regiment in the Initial Sham Battle on Border.

INFANTRY CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Only Five New Paratyphoid Cases Reported from Base Hospital at San Antonio.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 8.—The First Cavalry Regiment of the New York Division today so completely crumpled an advance party of three companies of the Twelfth Regiment in the first battle manoeuvre undertaken by the troops here that Lieut. Col. Eli Helmick, the regular army inspector who was directing the umpiring of the combat, declared the fight won before the Seventh Regiment, coming up behind the cavalry, had a chance to get into action and before the main body of the Twelfth Regiment, with Squadron A, came up to defend its position from the combat attacks of the Seventh, the First Cavalry, and Twenty-second Engineers.

The Twelfth Regiment, directed to stop the attacking army and to defend its position five miles north of McAllen, sent out an advance party of five companies to hold a bridge across an irrigation canal and to do scout duty. Lieut. Col. Reginald Foster, in command of the party, undertook to hold the bridge after sending out a flanking party of two companies under command of Major George E. Roosevelt. Not long after the three companies drew up around the bridge Troop A of the First Cavalry, apparently out on a pleasure ride, came up to the position and pleasantly allowed the infantry to make a clean capture. But before the capture was made the troopers had innocently sent back so much information about the size of the advance party that Colonel Charles I. Debevoise was able to proceed with his plans.

Major Roosevelt had gone out so far with his flanking party that two troops of the First Cavalry were able to pierce the lines without being seen by either infantry detachment. While the infantrymen were rejoicing over their capture and apparent victory, the two troops suddenly charged through the heavy mesquite, while two more troops, dismounted, began an attack from the front.

Meantime, the flanking party under Major Roosevelt had attempted to ambush the wagon trains conveyed by three companies of the Twenty-second Engineers, under Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow. The defending companies failed to observe the ambush until they were within 150 yards, because the supporting cavalry had failed to provide a screen. Seeing that he could not advance, Colonel Conrow asked Major William L. Hallahan for his company of men from the signal corps. Since these men were armed only with pistols, Major Hallahan said that he could assist the convoy only by stringing a line to "army headquarters" so that Colonel Willard C. Fiske could be asked for reinforcements from the Seventh Regiment.

Before the sham battle could continue, Colonel Helmick decided that the Twelfth and Squadron A had been defeated so decisively that it was useless to put the men through more maneuvres. He had seen enough of the action to be able to report on the regiment, on its twelve-mile hike and on its conduct in the field. This was the first time the engineers had been on the field, either for hike or combat exercise, and the heat, without a cooling off in the ambulances, but they recovered soon after reaching camp. Only two were taken to the camp hospital, and they were not seriously ill.

Three companies of the engineers were out on special work and the three companies in camp, about 225 men, were all that Colonel Conrow could send into action. They have been building bridges, repairing windmills, and doing so much other work that there has been little time to spend in drill and as a result the skirmish practice was hard on the men. In one stage of a fight a detachment of the First Cavalry cut the engineers' column in two and the rear companies were forced to double time in the heat to catch up, but the officers did not think this was responsible for the exhaustion of so many men. Most of the heat cases were in another party in the rear of the main body.

Only five new cases of paratyphoid fever were reported from the base hospital at San Antonio today and only a few cases of undetermined fever were sent to the camp hospital here. The total number of cases is now 79 and Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the division, and the regular army medical officers here think the sickness will not spread further.

The Fourteenth Regiment now has 40 cases, the Sixty-ninth, 9; the Second, 17; the Third, 3; the Seventy-first, 1; the First Cavalry, 2; Squadron A, 3; the Third Ambulance Company, 1, and the Twenty-second Engineers, 1, while one suspected case has been sent to the hospital by the Seventh Regiment. Many of the patients are convalescent and a few have returned to their regiments.

When the Fourteenth Regiment left for Camp Whitman early this morning it left all of its patients behind. Before the Third Regiment began to entrain at Pharr today inspectors went through the ranks and took ten cases of undetermined fever to the hospital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that the Third New York Infantry and not the Second is among the National Guard troops to be mustered out by yesterday's order. Conflicting interpretations of the recommendations from the Southern Department of the army, announced the regiment first as the Third and later as the Second. Today's announcement is final.

BINGHAM ANSWERS HAENEL.

Discoverer of Inca City Denies He Used Germans' Data.

Replying to a special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which Carl Haenel, a Berlin mining engineer, ridiculed a report that Tampu Tocco, the holy city of the Incas, had been discovered by Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, and asserted that J. M. von Hessel made the discovery several years ago. Professor Bingham sent the following dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday:

"Tobyhanna, Penn., Sept. 8. — Have never heard of the two Germans mentioned in your Berlin dispatch today. Have never seen their articles, maps, or notes. No mention of their discoveries was ever made to me on my four visits to the Berlin Museum in 1913. Tampu Tucco, the historic city referred to in today's TIMES, has been variously identified. No one knows exactly where it was except, possibly, the German engineers. I believe it was at Machu Picchu, whose picturesque ruins I first officially described to the Peruvian Geographic Society in Lima in December, 1911.

"Professor Max Uhle, the well-known German authority on the Incas, and then Director of the Peruvian National Museum, was present at the time, and as a member of the council of the geographic society voted to make me a corresponding member in recognition of the finds. The first published account of Machu Picchu was in an article by Sir Clements Markham in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society in October or November, 1911, in which he quoted from my letter to him.

"Full accounts of our various visits to Machu Picchu and the explorations carried on in its vicinity have been published from time to time in the National Geographic Magazine.

"HIRAM BINGHAM."

SHOOTS THE WRONG WOMAN

Jealous Husband Fires Two Bullets Into Wife's Niece.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Jealous of his wife, Stanley Bettors of this city waited for her to come home this afternoon. As he saw a woman approaching, whom he took to be his wife, he hid inside the doorway and as she approached he fired two shots at her. Both took effect, and the young woman fell to the sidewalk, shot in the abdomen and the right arm. Bettors fled, but was later captured by the police.

It was found that the woman who had been shot was not his wife, but Lily Martin, her niece. The girl was rushed to a local hospital, where she is in a critical condition. Bettors is being held to await the outcome of the shooting.

"The Candidate"
$5 Style
$3 Quality
$1.50
Here's one of our new Fall styles—Could a hat look smarter? Could a man want more style?
This is just one of over a hundred wonderful fashionable models ready for you at our stores. See them in our windows and on the heads of smart dressers everywhere.
Kaufman
Manhattan's Man Hatter
Stores Everywhere

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOUGHLIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach. Subjects:
11. "An Example in Enthusiasm."
8. "God's Rulership of Our Lives."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.,
I. M. Haldeman, D. D., Pastor.
If Our Lord Should Tarry.
PETER W. PHILPOTT,
A Noted Canadian Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
It is certain that the Lord will bless you in attending our services, as He has multiplied blessings upon those who have constituted our large congregations during the Summer months.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS
preaches Sunday at both services.—
11 A. M.—"The Bible Our Guide Book."
8 P. M.—"Faith, Hope, and Love."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
The Pastor, JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, has returned from his vacation, and will preach at both morning and evening services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Life's Mainspring."
7 P. M.—Union Services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 129th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
11—The pastor will preach; subject: "The Demand Upon the Church: Religion."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Pastor Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL, 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon, CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Welcome to Visitors.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, College Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Miss Villa Faulkner Page, Sunday at 11. Subject: "The Miracle of Loving."

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Services will be conducted during the Summer as follows:
Friday evening.....5:30
Saturday morning.....10:30
Daily noon service.....12:30

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M., Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11 A. M., Rev. C. C. MARSHALL, Pastor, will preach, "The Bible and Science"; 8 P. M., "The World's Lure."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way. 11 A. M.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Enthusiasm of Jesus."
8 P. M.—"God's Hand This Summer."
Sunday School will hold 1st session Sept. 24.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Hotel Claridge, (Broadway and 44th St.)
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP of Chicago will speak at 11 o'clock A. M. Silence Meeting 10:30. Subject, "Let There Be."
Come and hear this Business Man,

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE,
Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 86th, Sunday, 11 and 3. All welcome.

NEW THOUGHT.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, 301 Madison Av.—11:15 A. M.; speaker, Paula M. Verder. Subject, "The Great Within." Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Speaker, Sunday, at 11, Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "The Life Victorious."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Morning service resumed tomorrow, Sept. 10, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D., of Rochester.
The pastor will preach on Sept. 17.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., Pastor of the Central Church, Chicago, will preach at both services.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—Rev. Lyman R. Hartley, M. A.
8 P. M.—In Tent, Fort Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11, Rev. P. Elwood Erickson.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
128th St. and Seventh Av.
Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d Street,
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. W. B. JENNINGS, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M.—Rev. Leland Cary will preach.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock:
"Using the End in the Beginning."
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY (except Saturday), 12:20-12:50.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St.
A. Edwin Kelgwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. E. M. DILL, D. D., at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Maxwell Ganter. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.—Services, 8, 9:45, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.), 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. L. Kinsolving.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
DAILY NOONDAY SERVICE, 12:30 P. M.
PREACHER, REV. DR. MOTTET.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, D. D., Rector.
11, Morning Prayer, sermon. (Rector.)
4, Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. J. H. R. Ray.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
BISHOP BRENT
will preach at 11 and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
3:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Service and Holy Communion.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
5th Av. and 127th St.
The Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector.
The Twelfth Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Matins and Sermon.....11 A. M.
Evensong.....4 P. M.
Rev. John Haight will officiate at Services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11, Rev. W. STROTHER JONES, D. D.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.
DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. WOOD, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Henry A. Bilkert
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach 11 A. M.—"The Past and Future."
8 P. M.—"To Peter."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. E. C. McDougall, D. D., of Anniston, Alabama, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. this congregation unites in a Union service in the Tent Fort Washington, 175th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF D